

# THE ATHENAEUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 3102.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1887.

PRICE  
THREEPENCE  
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

## EVENING LECTURES to WORKING MEN.

**NORMAL SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES.**  
The THIRD COURSE, consisting of SIX LECTURES on MECHANISM, by Dr. A. R. WILLIS, M.A., will be delivered at the MUSEUM of PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, in Jermyn-street, S.W., commencing at 8 o'clock, on MONDAY EVENING, April 18th. Tickets may be obtained, by Working Men only, on application at the Museum on Tuesday Evening, April 12th. Fee for the Course, 6d. Each applicant is requested to bring his name, address, and occupation written on a piece of paper, for which the Tickets will be exchanged.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION of GREAT BRITAIN,

Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W.

LECTURE ARRANGEMENTS AFTER EASTER, 1887.

Lecture Hour, 8 o'clock P.M.

JOHN HOPKINSON, Esq., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., M.Inst.C.E., M.R.I.—Four Lectures on Electricity. On TUESDAYS, April 19, 23, May 3, 10. Half-a-Guinea the Course.

VICTOR HORSLEY, Esq., F.R.S., B.S., F.R.C.S.—Three Lectures on the Modern Physiology of the Brain and its Relation to the Mind. On TUESDAYS, May 17, 24, 31. Half-a-Guinea.

Professor DEWAR, M.A., F.R.S., M.R.I., Fullerton Professor of Chemistry, R.I.—Seven Lectures on the Chemistry of the Organic World. On THURSDAYS, April 21, 28, May 5, 12, 19, 26, June 2. One Guinea.

R. VON LENDENFELD, Esq., Ph.D., F.L.S., B.Sc.—Three Lectures on Recent Scientific Researches in Australia. On SATURDAYS, April 23, 30, May 7. Half-a-Guinea.

JOHN W. HALE, Esq., M.A., Professor of English Literature at King's College, London.—Four Lectures on Victorian Literature: a General Survey of its Chronology, its Movements and Tendencies—Some Leading Characteristics. On SATURDAYS, May 14, 21, 28, June 4. Half-a-Guinea.

The Rev. J. P. MAHAFFY, D.D., Professor of Ancient History in the University of Dublin.—Three Lectures on the Hellenism of Alexander's Empire. Lecture I. on TUESDAY, June 7, 'MACEDONIA and GREECE'; Lecture II. on THURSDAY, June 9, 'EGYPT'; Lecture III. on SATURDAY, June 11, 'SYRIA.' Half-a-Guinea.

Subscription (to Non-Members) to all the Courses during the Season, Two Guineas. Tickets issued daily.

Members may purchase not less than Three Single Lecture Tickets, available for any Lecture, for Half-a-Guinea.

The FRIDAY EVENING MEETINGS will be resumed on APRIL 22nd, at 8 p.m., when Sir FREDERICK ABEL, C.B., will give a Discourse on the Work of the Imperial Institute, at 9 p.m. Successive Discourses will probably be given by Professor HEBLE SHAW, Dr. T. LAUBER BRUNTON, Dr. J. S. BURDON SANDERSON, Mr. BENJAMIN BAKER, Dr. EDWARD E. KLEIN, Dr. DAVID GILL, and other gentlemen. To these Meetings Members and their Friends only are admitted.

Persons desirous of becoming Members are requested to apply to the Secretary. When proposed they are immediately admitted to all the Lectures, to the Friday Evening Meetings, and to the Library and Reading Rooms; and their Families are admitted to the Lectures at a reduced charge. Payment: First Year, Ten Guineas; afterwards, Five Guineas a Year; or a composition of Sixty Guineas.

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of JOURNALISTS.**

A MEETING of the MEMBERS of the LONDON DISTRICT will be held in ANDERSON'S HOTEL, Fleet-street, on SATURDAY, April 16, at 8 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Delegates to the Leeds Conference, and transacting other business.

W. COLLINS, Hon. Sec. London District.

**THE SOCIETY of APOTHECARIES of LONDON**

give Notice that a COURSE of TWELVE LECTURES on BOTANY will be delivered by T. G. BAKER, Esq., F.R.S., at their Gardens at Chelsea, on the SATURDAYS of May, June, and July next, at 3 P.M. The Lectures will be open to all Medical Students and other Gentlemen being desirous to attend. Tickets of admission to be obtained of the Secretary.

J. R. UPTON, Clerk to the Society.

Apothecaries' Hall, 1687.

**THE HIBBERT LECTURE, 1887.—A COURSE**

of SIX LECTURES on 'THE ORIGIN and GROWTH of RELIGION as ILLUSTRATED by the BAYLIAN RELIGION,' will be delivered by Professor SAYCE of the University of Oxford, at ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, on the following days, viz.: MONDAY, 25th, and WEDNESDAY, 27th April; and MONDAY, 2nd, WEDNESDAY, 5th, MONDAY, 9th, and WEDNESDAY, 11th May, at 5 P.M. Admission to the Course of Lectures will be by Ticket, without payment. Persons desirous of attending the Lectures are requested to send their Names and Addresses to Messrs. WILLIAMS and SNOBATE, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, W.C., not later than April 21st, and as soon as possible after that date Tickets will be issued to as many persons as the Hall will accommodate.

The same Course of Lectures will also be delivered by Professor SAYCE at Oxford, at 2.30 P.M., on each of the following days, viz.: THURSDAY, 29th, and SATURDAY, 30th April; and THURSDAY, 5th, SATURDAY, 7th, Thursday, 12th, and SATURDAY, 14th May. Admission to the Oxford Course will be free, without Ticket.

PERCY LAWFORD, Secretary to the Hibbert Trustees.

**MR. WM. LEIGHTON JORDAN, F.R.G.S.,** is prepared to make ENGAGEMENTS for DELIVERING LECTURES on 'THE NEW PRINCIPLES of NATURAL PHILOSOPHY,' and also, in separate Lectures, on 'OCEANIC CIRCULATION.' These Lectures will form a restaurant and further demonstration of the views advocated in the CHALLENGE LECTURES delivered in Willis's Rooms in November and December, 1877, on 'The New Theory of Vis-terre,' or, the conflicting Action of Astral and Terrestrial Gravitation.

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PICTURE GALLERY will OPEN in MAY. Pictures will be received at the Shaftesbury Depository, Shaftesbury-avenue, Piccadilly (entrance 40, Rupert-street), on MONDAY and TUESDAY, 18th and 19th of April.—Full particulars to be applied to Mr. W. H. Greenham, Warr, Superintendent of the Gallery, Crystal Palace, Sydenham, S.E.

## BOROUGH of SHEFFIELD.

MAPPIN ART GALLERY.

The Corporation of Sheffield invite LOANS of PICTURES and SCULPTURE for an Exhibition of Works of Art which will be opened in the Mappin Art Gallery, Sheffield, in June, 1887.

Further particulars can be obtained from the Curator, Mappin Art Gallery, Sheffield, to whom all communications should be addressed.

W. H. BRITAIN, Chairman.

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**THE late Rev. T. A. COCK, M.A.—Old Pupils**

of Queen's and King's Colleges, London, are informed that it is proposed to found a SCHOLARSHIP to Mr COCK'S memory at QUEEN'S COLLEGE, Harley-street. Old friends who wish to subscribe to this Scholarship Fund are invited to communicate with the Lady Resident, Queen's College, 43 and 45, Harley-street, Cavendish-square.

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**PARIS.**—The ATHENÆUM can be obtained on

SATURDAY of Messrs. H. HAUDRY-DEANCOUET & CO., the

Galignani Library, 224, Rue de Rivoli.

**HAZELL'S ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA.**—The

Offices of the above are now removed to 6, KIRBY-STREET, HATTON-GARDEN, E.C., where all communications to the Editor

Rev. E. D. Price, F.R.S., should in future be addressed.

April 5th, 1887.

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April 26.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.**

The PROFESSORSHIP of CHEMISTRY will be VACANT at the end

of the present Session by the resignation of Prof. A. W. Williamson,

F.R.S. Applications should be sent in not later than April 30th to the

Secretary of the College, from whom information may be obtained as to

the duties and emoluments of the Professorship.

J. M. HORSBURGH, M.A., Secretary.

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A Course of Lectures will also be given by Dr. R. von LENDENFELD,

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For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY, University College,

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A. FRANCE GOULD, Dean

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The Subjects of Examination are Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, and Physiology. No Candidate to take more than four subjects. The Joint Examination will be completed for at the same time. The subjects of Examination are Latin, Mathematics, and any two of the three following languages: Greek, French, and German. This is an open Exhibition and of the value of 500. Candidates must not have entered to the Medical or Surgical Practice of any Metropolitan Medical School.

The successful Candidates will be required to enter at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in the October succeeding the Examination, and are eligible for the other Hospital Scholarships. For particulars, application may be made to the Warden of the College, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

**GUY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.**—The SUMMER SESSION commences on MONDAY, May 2nd. The Hospital contains, besides the beds for medical and surgical cases, wards for Obstetric, Ophthalmic, and other special departments. Special classes are held in the Hospital for students preparing for the examination of the University of London and other examining boards. Appointments: The House-Surgeons and House-Physicians, the Obstetric Residents, Clinical Assistants, and Dressers are elected from the students according to merit, and without payment. There are also a large number of junior appointments, every part of the Hospital Practice being systematically employed for instruction. Entrance Scholarships: Open Scholarship of 125 Guineas in Classics, Mathematics, and Modern Languages. Open Scholarship of 125 Guineas in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology. Students entering in May are eligible for the Open Scholarships competed for in September. Seventeen Scholarships, Prizes, and Medals, varying from 50l. to 100l. each, are open for competition to the Students. The Hospital is in close proximity to the Metropolitan District, South-Eastern, Brighton, Chatham, North London, and Great Eastern Railway Stations. For Prospects, apply to the Dean, Dr. F. TAYLOR, Guy's Hospital, London, E.C. March, 1887.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1887.

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## LITERATURE

*Haifa; or, Life in Modern Palestine.* By Laurence Oliphant. (Blackwood & Sons.)

In November, 1882, Mr. Laurence Oliphant took up his residence at Haifa, under the shadow of Mount Carmel, and commenced a series of delightful letters to the *New York Sun* upon Palestine and the domestic life of its people. Thanks to Mr. Dana the letters, which are spread over a period of three years, have been gathered together in a book, and in that form they have now, for the first time we believe, been published in this country.

Mr. Oliphant possesses such unrivalled powers of observation, and such a happy way of conveying to the public the information which he collects, that it is almost needless to say his letters are excellent of their kind. Many of them deal chiefly with archaeological topics which must always form one of the main subjects of attraction to any one living in the country and conversant with its history. Others, which are even more interesting and attractive than those devoted to archaeology, deal with the races of modern Palestine and their religious beliefs, and incidentally with that marvellous process of transformation which commenced rather more than twenty years ago and is gradually altering not only the condition of the country, but the character of its population. Cultivation is extending on all sides; the foreign population, both Jew and Christian, is rapidly increasing; and there is now no province in the Turkish Empire upon which political and religious interests of so varied and universal a nature are concentrated. One of the most marked results of this process of transformation will, as Mr. Oliphant well observes, be "the importance which the Holy Land is destined to assume in the event of the Eastern Question being reopened."

Western Palestine has been so thoroughly explored from Dan to Beersheba by the officers of the Palestine Exploration Fund that sensational discoveries are hardly to be expected; rich gleanings were, however, necessarily left behind, and of these Mr. Oliphant has gathered up his full share. An exhaustive examination of Mount Carmel brought to light the ruins of six ancient

towns in addition to fourteen found during Capt. Conder's survey, and showed the extent to which its lovely hills and dales were cultivated, and the high state of civilization which must once have prevailed there. We are sorry to add that it also showed how recklessly ancient monuments are destroyed in Palestine; for the portal of what once had been a Jewish synagogue, discovered by the officers of the Palestine Exploration Fund at Khurbet Semmaka, had completely disappeared. The two most notable discoveries, however, were made at some distance from Mount Carmel. The first was at Ed Dikkeh, on the east bank of the Jordan above Et Tell, where a synagogue almost identical in size with the small synagogue at Kefr Birim, and possessing many features in common with that of Kerazeh, was found. The second was the discovery of the ruins of Umm el Kanatar, which include those of a synagogue, on a branch of Wady Semakh, east of the Sea of Galilee. In this case the synagogue was of larger dimensions, and had the representation of an eagle carved on one of its stones. The recent remarkable discovery of a tomb-temple at Sidon no less than Mr. Oliphant's investigations shows that the field of research in Palestine is far from being exhausted, and that when the day comes for excavating on a large scale at places like Jezreel, Bethshan, Samaria, Tyre, and Gath, the yield of treasures will be of infinite interest and value.

The changed condition of Palestine, alluded to above, is in great measure due to the large influx of colonists during the last twenty years. The first to arrive were the ill-fated American Adventists, who settled down at Jaffa, but soon disappeared under climatic and other adverse influences. The Americans were followed by colonists from the "Temple Society," founded by Prof. Hoffman, of Württemberg, who had decided that it was the first duty of those who were waiting for the second coming of the Messiah "to restore the land to which so many Biblical promises especially attached." In 1869 four colonies were established: on the slope of Mount Carmel, near Haifa; at Jaffa; at Sarona; and in the immediate neighbourhood of Jerusalem, where Prof. Hoffman now resides. The society numbers over 5,000 members, of whom 1,000 are in Palestine. An interesting description is given of the results produced by the influence which the simple, honest farmers and artificers have exercised upon the surrounding Arab population, and of the striking contrast between these results and those produced by the influence of the Carmelite monks, who have held Mount Carmel for seven hundred years. New stone houses have sprung up in all directions; the value of land has increased threefold; omnibuses, owned and driven by natives, now run four or five times a day between Haifa and Acre, where fifteen years ago a cart was unknown; a carriage road has been made between Haifa and Nazareth, a distance of twenty-two miles; and one can now ride and walk with safety at all hours in places where formerly no one ventured for fear of being waylaid and robbed.

The most interesting colonies are, however, those of the Jews, and of these eight have been established during the last two

and a half years under circumstances which would have discouraged people "animated by no higher sentiment than that of merely finding a living." Four of these colonies are near Jaffa, and two of them are under the protection of Baron Rothschild, who will doubtless see that they have such pecuniary support as will secure their future. It has frequently been maintained that Jews are not well fitted to make good agricultural colonists. From this view, it is pleasant to find, Mr. Oliphant strongly dissents, and as the question is of some interest in view of late occurrences in Russia and Roumania, we quote his words:—

"So far as energy, industry, and aptitude for agricultural pursuits are concerned, the absence of which has always been alleged as the reason why no Jewish colony could succeed, the experience of more than two years has now proved that such apprehensions are groundless, and that with a fair chance Jews make very good colonists, and are likely, in fact, to succeed better in this country as agriculturists than in America."

Besides the colonies, a large Jewish agricultural college near Jaffa, founded by the Israelite Alliance, has for the last fifteen years been educating Jewish youths in agricultural pursuits; and though at first it entailed a heavy outlay on its promoters, it is now a financial success. On the southern slopes of Carmel a thousand acres of pasture and arable land have been purchased by the Central Jewish Colonization Society of Roumania, and here is being tried the interesting experiment of associating Jews and Moslem fellahin in field labour. The political aspect of the recent immigration of Jews from Russia and Roumania is discussed in the chapter "The Jewish Question in Palestine." The Russian Government, by adopting the policy of encouraging Jewish immigration into Palestine, and of protecting immigrants when there, has obtained a ready excuse for political interference in the country. Like the French Government in the case of the religious orders, the Russian Government pursues one policy at home and another abroad: the Jew driven to emigrate from Russia is forced as a colonist upon the unwilling Turk, and then protected.

Less satisfactory colonists than Germans or Jews are the Circassians who have been settled at several places east of Jordan, and on the coast plain south of Carmel. The site of Caesarea, with its extensive ruins, has been given to Slav Moslems, who have emigrated from Bosnia and Herzegovina since those provinces were handed over to Austria; and near Acre a Persian colony has collected round the successor of the founder of the Babs, who lives in complete seclusion at a villa on the plain.

The description of the native population of the country before the tide of immigration set in is no less interesting. Mr. Oliphant is equally at home with Maronite and Melchite, Fellah and Bedawi, Druse and Jew, and what he says of their domestic life and religious ceremonies will repay careful study. The Druses, whose habits and customs were so skilfully woven into the story of 'Masollam,' are evidently his favourites, and they are in fact the most attractive race in Palestine. Some of the anecdotes, such as those of the Druse father's vengeance and the domestic quarrel between

the two Druse sheikhs of Daliet el Carmel, are exceedingly well told; and an account of the Druse festival at the shrine of Neby Schaib, near Hattin, leads to a discussion on the significance of "foot-prints" on rocks. It is suggested that the footprint at the Neby Schaib may mark the coronation stone of that part of the country in early Jewish, or perhaps even more ancient, times. "Easter among the Melchites" and the "Feast of St. Elias" are chapters dealing with Christian ceremonies which must give the Turkish soldiers who attend to keep order somewhat strange ideas of Christian devotions. The correct thing among the Melchites after being at church appears to be "to go and have something to drink"; and the day after the Easter ceremony they continued, "stimulated by a plentiful indulgence in intoxicating liquors, to glorify God, and to celebrate the resurrection of the Saviour among men." The relations of the French consular staff to some of the native Christian churches and to the holy places are curiously illustrated. At the Easter festival of the Melchites the French consul appeared in all the glory of cocked hat and gold lace; and at Beirut the French consul-general divides his favours equally between Roman Catholics, Maronites, and Melchites. Alluding to the recent establishment of a new holy place at Sefurieh, Mr. Oliphant rightly remarks that "it is by the manufacture and protection of holy places that republican France extends and consolidates her influence in these parts"; she thus, too, keeps alive the expectation that Palestine will one day become a French province, and acquires a right of interference when the proper moment arrives. The Jews as well as the Christians have their peculiar ceremonies marked by festivities of a somewhat noisy character, and of these there is none so remarkable as the "Feast of the Burning," which is held at Tiberias, Meiron, and other places where noted Jews have been buried.

To those who remember Palestine twenty years ago nothing shows the progress that has been made better than the present condition of the great plain of Esdraelon. At that time it was annually harried by Bedawin; now it is in the highest state of cultivation and the Bedawin have been forced east of the Jordan. The plain, it appears, is divided between two great proprietors, the Sultan and the Sursocks, the richest bankers in Syria, and this has perhaps led to the grant of a concession for a railway across the plain.

There is one chapter in Mr. Oliphant's book to which every reader will turn at once; it is entitled "General Gordon's Last Visit to Haifa," and throws additional light on the views which General Gordon then held on the Soudan and Egyptian questions. Of Gordon himself Mr. Oliphant well says: "His simplicity, purity, and absolute singleness of aim made him a sort of moral magnet, irresistibly attractive to those who came directly beneath the sphere of his influence."

It is no easy matter to write a book upon Palestine which shall at the same time avoid technicalities and a repetition of what has frequently been said before. Mr. Oliphant has not only succeeded in doing this, but he has given to his readers a series of

letters which have all the freshness derived from having been written on the ground and offer much that is new to the most ardent student of the literature of Palestine.

*Epochs of Modern History.—The Early Tudors: Henry VII., Henry VIII.* By the Rev. C. E. Moberly, M.A. (Longmans & Co.)

PERHAPS there was room for a volume on the early Tudors among "Epochs of Modern History." There had already appeared volumes on the houses of York and Lancaster, on the Reformation (badly named 'The Protestant Revolution'), and on 'The Age of Elizabeth.' But a little unoccupied space was found, not so much for a European epoch as for a chapter of important English history which had been almost entirely omitted in the previous issues of the series; and Mr. Moberly has filled up the gap. We sincerely wish we could congratulate him on his book, for it is manifestly the fruit of a good deal of laborious reading; but, in the first place, it is not particularly interesting, and, in the second place, it is not particularly edifying. It would be vain to expect that every work in a series like the present should be written by a special student like Bishop Stubbs or Dr. Gardiner; but an elaborate attempt by one who is not a special student to compress within the compass of a school-book all that has been written by special students, so as to include the newest information in a popular hand-book, is not the sort of thing which will make history either pleasant or profitable as a study.

The truth is that the work is nothing but a mass of ill-digested facts, gathered, no doubt, from the best authorities—taken second hand from the works of real students without much study or thought on the part of the collector. At least, generally speaking, the author follows the best guides, though his judgment even on that point is not always to be trusted. For his readers are candidly informed in the preface what books he has consulted; and it appears that he has "got up" the reign of Henry VIII. from Brewer, Hook, Canon Dixon, Ranke, Froude, and Friedmann—authors who certainly look at the subject from very different points of view. Of Mr. Froude's history of that king he is of opinion that "no one can hope to know the period without reading it diligently." Of course Mr. Froude's view of Henry's character and actions is not to be accepted without some degree of qualification; but how does Mr. Moberly think it should be corrected? Why, "by comparing with it Mr. Friedmann's recently published life of Anne Boleyn." So one man's opinion is to be corrected by another man's opinion, and a balance carefully struck when you have got all the second-hand information that you can.

Now this, it is only right to say, is not studying history at all; and as the volumes of this series are intended for the use of schools, it is necessary to protest against such an infliction upon the brains and patience of schoolboys. Far better would it be, if they must know the latest views, to put Mr. Friedmann's book, or even Mr. Froude's itself, into their hands, than to fill them with a decoction of Froude and Fried-

mann and other authorities besides, almost as heterogeneous as the ingredients of the witches' cauldron:—

Black spirits and white;  
Red spirits and grey;  
Mingle, mingle, mingle,  
You that mingle may.

What is wanted is not the most recent views, but the most essential facts. Nor is it necessary that schoolboys should know all the latest disclosures from State Papers, provided the general course of events is clearly traced—for the importance, even of the details, may easily be exaggerated; but clearness of view as to the general sequence of events is the one great object without which all else is worthless. If, therefore, details be given, let them at least be given in true order, and do not let boys hear, as they do at p. 155, of Queen Katherine protesting against her judges and the Pope receiving her protest even before the cause came on before the legates. Indeed, the way Mr. Moberly speaks of this protest actually implies that it was the cause of the Legatine Court being finally opened, after seven months' delay, in June, 1529; and he conveys the impression that this delay was owing to Cardinal Campeggio, instead of being due to the perplexity of the king and Wolsey about the new evidence sprung upon them as to the existence of a brief in Spain.

Diplomacy, it may be remarked in passing, is a particularly dangerous thing to "get up" in the manner in which Mr. Moberly has set to work. Nor is it always easy, even with the fullest information, to convey in a brief paragraph or two the general drift and character of a long train of negotiations. Yet there are broad facts that can be stated even in the field of diplomacy, and of these Mr. Moberly is evidently not a master. He attributes, for instance, solely to the caution of King Henry VII. the long delay of the negotiations for the marriage of Prince Arthur, whereas even Bacon's life of that king shows clearly enough, what Mr. Bergenroth's researches in Spanish archives have in our day made clearer still, that it was far more due to the caution of Ferdinand of Arragon. It is curious, by-the-by, and perhaps fortunate on the whole, that Mr. Moberly, among other sources of information, does not appear to have looked at Mr. Bergenroth's 'Calendar'; for if he had he would doubtless, according to his ordinary method of using authorities, have taken a number of ideas from Mr. Bergenroth's crotchety introduction, and paid no attention to the really important revelations contained in the original documents of which the work itself consists.

For the reign of Henry VII. Mr. Moberly has had only one guide; and it is a further illustration of what we have been saying that, in spite of blemishes even here, he has been much more successful in his treatment of that reign, obscure as it still remains from the scantiness of original writers, than in that of the longer, more important, and far more lucid period of Henry VIII.; for in the earlier reign he is simply treading in the footsteps of Lord Bacon, and has no perplexity about the path he has to follow; whereas in the later, seeking perpetually not so much for facts as for authorities, he hesitates between different views,



and strives in vain to form an opinion of his own without having studied the evidence.

Of minor errors in the book there is a considerable crop. The Earl of Surrey, according to Mr. Moberly, was created Duke of Norfolk, and his son Earl of Surrey, "just in time to command at Flodden." We always imagined that these creations took place five months after the battle of Flodden, in recognition of the services of the Howards on that eventful day. It is a small matter that "Bishop Tunstal" (p. 120) was not a bishop for six years after he went to the Congress at Antwerp, which he did, not in 1515, as Mr. Moberly tells us, but in 1516. But we ought not to hear from a teacher of history that the Duke of Albany, who governed Scotland during the minority of James V., was the "younger brother of James III.," when he was that younger brother's son. Nor should Anne Boleyn be created Marchioness of Pembroke and go with Henry VIII. to the interview at Calais in 1531, instead of 1532. Nor, again, were the Knights of Rhodes transferred to Malta in 1525 (p. 143), but in 1530, although in this case the error is pardonable, as they had the offer of the island at least as early as the former date. Apart from dates and figures, however, what is to be said of the statement that "most of the important English monasteries belonged either to the Cistercian or to one of the great Mendicant Orders"? To find the houses of friars included among "the important English monasteries" suggests strongly that the writer does not know much about monasticism. But surely under the head of important English monasteries the most ignorant will think in the very first instance of Westminster, St. Alban's, Glastonbury, and possibly Christchurch and St. Augustine's, Canterbury. Does Mr. Moberly regard these houses as Cistercian or belonging to Mendicant Orders?

There are parts of this work, such as the chapters on "Maritime Discovery" and the "Revival of Learning," which could be spoken of more favourably; but, on the whole, Mr. Moberly has undertaken a task to which he is not equal, and this is to be regretted, not for his own sake only, but still more for that of his readers.

*Madagascar: an Historical and Descriptive Account of the Island and its Former Dependencies.* Compiled by Samuel Pasfield Oliver, late Captain Royal Artillery. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

CAPT. OLIVER has written what is, in fact, an encyclopedia both in its proportions and in its contents, but so much attention has been of late years called to Madagascar that he has probably met a public want by collecting and classifying all the authentic information which could throw light either upon the country or upon the people. He has consulted the best authorities, both native and European, and in drawing largely from such sources he has uniformly acknowledged his indebtedness to them. His work is of so comprehensive a character, and at the same time so well arranged, that it will probably be regarded for many years to come as the chief text-book on all matters connected with Madagascar and its dependencies.

Capt. Oliver begins with a luminous sketch of the history of the island from its discovery by the Portuguese at the end of the fifteenth century down to the recent occupation of Tamatave by the French. The reader is in particular able to trace every step in the chequered and fitful connexion of the French with the west coast as well as with the central authority established by the Hovas. The tragic story of Radama II. is told with clearness; and in the ruinous concessions which he made to M. Lambert and the Compagnie de Madagascar the reader will find the germ of the late troubles. The Lambert claims were settled by the payment of a large sum in specie; but although this difficulty was thus disposed of, there is reason to believe that but for a personal appeal made to Napoleon III. by a benevolent Englishman, a French invasion of Madagascar would have taken place more than twenty years ago. The present Prime Minister has maintained his position for the long period of twenty-three years. He has married in succession two queens of Madagascar, Ranaválona II. and Ranaválona III.; he has carried his country through the war with France more successfully than could have been anticipated; and altogether he has justified the favourable opinion which Admiral Gore Jones, who visited the Hova Court in 1881, formed of him. An extract may be quoted from the speech of Rainilaiarivony made at the great *kabary* which was held on July 3rd, 1884, at the foot of the mountain on which Antananarivo stands, as a fair specimen of Malagasy oratory:—

"The man who stands before your Majesty was born to defend this land and to serve his Queen. This is no empty expression, for God sees into my heart. Come death, come loss, before the land shall be taken from us. Our war is a just war, and we do not fear; if we die we have right on our side, and God knows it. And the fame of those who die in defence of their country will never perish."

The same patriotic spirit prevailed throughout the island, and the entire people patiently bore the privations and sacrifices of war. Want of money has never prevented any nation from going to war, but Madagascar has the advantage of large quantities of hidden treasure, which have been buried in tombs and other secret places. Mr. Parrett says: "On one occasion more than fifty thousand dollars (Mexican) were taken from the spot where they had been buried by Queen Ranaválona I., in part payment for a large consignment of rifles and ammunition." This primitive mode of concealment has, however, been abandoned by the present government, who are now "fully alive to the greater security and convenience afforded by iron safes."

There are two distinct types of people in the island—the olive and the black; but it is the coast tribes that have the dark skin, while in the higher regions the inhabitants are comparatively fair. The late Dr. Mullens, who drew his experience from India, contended that

"low, hot, saline, and malarious districts tend to darken the olive complexion, while dry, open, cooler plains tend to bleach it and render it fair. Now it is the coast tribes of Madagascar, inhabiting the hot, feverish provinces, which have the dark skin; while those which occupy the

central plateau, with its bracing air, are in general fair."

It is well known that the Malagasy language is closely related to the Malayo-Polynesian; and the balance of evidence is in favour of the theory that the present race is compounded of emigrants from the Malayan and Polynesian archipelagos, mixed in unequal proportions with aboriginal and African tribes. The Hovas are the dominant race, and Mr. Ellis says that there is some reason for thinking that they may be descended from a colony of Javanese. They are thus described:—

"In person the Hovas are generally below the middle stature. Their complexion is a light olive, frequently fairer than that of the inhabitants of the southern parts of Europe; their features are rather flat than prominent; their lips occasionally thick and projecting, but often thin, and the lower gently projecting, as in the Caucasian race; their hair is black, but soft, fine, and straight or curling; their eyes are hazel, their figure erect; and though inferior in size to some of the other tribes, they are well proportioned. Their limbs are small, but finely formed; and their gait and movements are agile, free, and graceful. Though distinguished by their promptitude and activity, their strength is inferior to that of other tribes; and they are far more susceptible of fatigue from travelling or labour."

Capt. Oliver devotes an important chapter to the natural and agricultural products of Madagascar. Vice-Consul Pickersgill, in his Report for 1885, says that the soil has been overpraised, and that its fertility needs to be artificially renewed. Although enormous quantities of rice are produced in Imérina, the supply is not greatly in excess of the wants of the people. The farmers are most industrious, and the rice-fields are watered by an elaborate system of irrigation. Manioc occupies a place only second to rice. The sugar-cane is indigenous, and the climate and soil of the lower districts of Madagascar are peculiarly suitable for its cultivation. It is only six years ago that that industry was introduced into those parts of the island, but already in the neighbourhood of Tamatave sugar estates of the aggregate value of a quarter of a million sterling are owned by British subjects. It is not surprising that the creoles of Réunion should have cast covetous eyes on these fertile lands, and that they should have been urgent in their demands for the conquest of the island. The planters, however, suffered most by the war; and as the majority of them came from Réunion or Mauritius, Mr. Pickersgill pertinently remarks that, "by a fitting retribution, the rod has fallen heaviest on the backs of those who did most to stir up the strife." The Malagasy are rich in cattle; and M. Tacchi, editor of the *Madagascar Times*, says, "The export of dry salted hides is open to plenty of competition, and capitalists may well invest their money in it." He also mentions the interesting fact that while many of the natives are owners of extensive herds, the poorest labourers are not without five or six head of cattle. Recent explorations serve to show that gold exists in paying quantities. In a document dating from the middle of the seventeenth century it is recorded that "the old Earl of Denbigh brought home from the island of Madagascar gold sand which he presented to the King's Majesty and the Council Board." Iron is,

however, the most valuable mineral in the country. The Hovas are skilled in various handicrafts, especially in the manufacture of cloth. They have also attained considerable proficiency in metal work, and have some idea of decorative art.

The author devotes considerable space to the efforts which have been made to promote the spread of civilization and Christianity in Madagascar, and also to the government, laws, and administration of the island. Among the many important documents which he publishes is a remarkable notification taken from the *Malagasy Gazette* of February 28th, 1885. The Government complained that while in Imèrina "civilization, knowledge, and the industrial arts are making good progress," so much ignorance prevails elsewhere that "what a little child in Imèrina knows is quite above the capacity of grown-up people on the coast." This unsatisfactory state of things is largely attributed to the cruelty, neglect, and rapacity of the governors. They are therefore warned that if they oppress and enslave the people they will be punished as evildoers. The Government thus gave substantial proof of their desire to reform the provincial administration, which had done much to alienate the coast tribes. Another sign of progress is the lecture which Ravoninahitriniarivo delivered to a crowded meeting in the capital on "some of the things he had seen abroad." The ex-envoy made it clear that his visit to Europe and America had taught him the value of free labour, for, amid sympathetic cheers, he expressed his desire to see the day come when every one in Madagascar would receive wages for his work—a sentiment hostile to slavery and to the Government system of forced labour.

The work furnishes much information concerning the small French settlements at St. Marie, Nôsy-Be, and Mayotte. The island of St. Marie was first occupied by the French in 1750, and after having been abandoned, its occupation was resumed in 1821. The natives, who are of Malagasy origin, are fond of the sea. The island contains an extensive natural harbour, but the population is only 7,189, and the total value of the imports and exports is under three hundred thousand francs. Mayotte is an equally insignificant settlement, but Nôsy-Be, the occupation of which dates from 1840, is a place of considerable importance. The sugar-cane is largely cultivated, and the aggregate exports and imports amount to nearly seven millions and a half of francs. All the territory which France has hitherto possessed in Madagascar fades into insignificance in comparison with Diego Suarez, which was ceded under the provisions of the late treaty. That magnificent bay was carefully surveyed in 1833 by an officer of the French war vessel *La Nièvre*, under the direction of Capt. Garnier. Its shores are the most suitable place in the island for a great colonial establishment. The French negotiators had a hard fight with the Malagasy before they would consent to yield a place of so much importance. M. Patrimonio says: "In the opinion of Admiral Miot and all the sailors, the anchorage is one of the finest in the world, and its strategic situation, in the event of the interception of the Suez Canal, is of capital importance for the security of our naval and

mercantile marine." On May 6th, 1886, M. Guinet, a French engineer, sailed for Diego Suarez to establish the first settlement at Port de la Nièvre. It remains to be seen whether the French, after the vicissitudes of nearly two hundred and fifty years, will be able to profit by their acquisition of one of the strongest natural positions in the world.

Capt. Oliver, who has shown great research, judgment, and industry in his compilation, deserves the thanks of his readers for numerous maps illustrative of the principal geographical, topographical, physical, and ethnological features of the island, as well as of the routes taken by different travellers. He has also provided an excellent index.

*Folk-Songs of Italy.* By R. H. Busk. (Sonnenschein & Co.)

THIS is a difficult book to review. Miss Busk has collected from a number of sources a representative selection of Italian folk-songs, and these she has wisely printed as she found them, in their native dialects, with on the opposite page a translation of her own in English verse. To the Italian reader unlearned in the English tongue this little book must appear an excellent epitome of Italian peasant poetry. Miss Busk has been inspired by learning, patience, judgment, and research. Above all, she has been guided by a sense of local colour so happy as to make the few pages allotted to each of the great Italian districts convey a real impression of their distinguishing characteristics; and if rather a poor little selection represents the delicate imagination, the pure ardours, the unrivalled imagery of the Tuscan folk-songs, it must be admitted that Miss Busk is especially fortunate in her choice from the less familiar stores of Venice and Lombardy. The romantic and tragic ballad-poetry of Lombardy, so singularly Scotch in feeling, is too little known to English readers; and in thirty pages of "Canti" and "Vilote" she has given a good idea of the vague, rather inane and slipshod, if fascinating grace of the Venetian love song.

But it is, as Miss Busk herself assures her readers, in the selection from the songs of Southern Italy that the little book reaches its highest value. Here Miss Busk has had the advantage of a most distinguished fellow worker, Dr. Giuseppe Pitre, whose name is known to all lovers of Sicilian folk-songs. The result is a really admirable selection, chosen with happy tact from sources too little known. The strange fusion of the fantasy of a fairy tale with hot passion that characterizes the songs of the Neapolitan districts; the expression of ardent religious faith, of despair, jealousy, and beauty, that inspires the wonderful octaves of Sicily, have never, we believe, been brought in a convenient form before the notice of English readers. Such a strange, tender, quaint little song as the following *strambotto* gives better than any description the note of the Southern peasant:

Fici un liutu lu Figghiu di Diu  
E cu dudici cordi l'accordau;  
Prima, secunda, terza si rumpiu,  
E lu sagru liutu si scurdau.

Prima fu Giuda quannu lu tradiu.  
Secundu, Petra quannu lu nigau.  
Terzu fu Masi quannu nun cridiu.  
Si non visti cull' ocelli e maniau.

For the benefit of those to whom the dialect is unfamiliar we offer the following translation:—

The Son of God a holy lute He made,  
Strung with twelve strings, accorded side by side:  
The first, the next, the third broke as He played,  
And from the holy lute the music died.  
One snapped in two when Judas Him betrayed;  
The second broke when Peter Him denied;  
The third when Thomas He could not persuade  
Until he saw the wounds and touched the side.

This version is, it is fair to say, not to be imputed to Miss Busk. A liking for fair play has prompted us to show our own weakness in the really very difficult task of translating these Italian folk-songs before venturing to express disapproval of the efforts of Miss Busk. In the verses printed above the second line should run,

And strung it then and tuned it with twelve strings;  
while the fourth, but for the necessity of rhyme, would be much better and more literal if it ran,

And all the holy lute was out of tune.  
It is, in fact, an excellent recommendation to mercy to try to translate a few *strambotti* for oneself (the Tuscan *rispetto* is far easier to manage), but while success is difficult, it is not quite possible to accept such lines as these of Miss Busk's,

Would thou wert sick within th' 'nfirm'ry portal  
A suffering from malignant fevers three,  
though Miss Busk has certainly contrived a truly Sicilian redundancy of consonants. Neither do we approve of "Lord o' mercy" for "Misericordia"; nor of this translation of a delicate Vicentine siren fancy:—

In the midst of the ocean the Seiren is warbling  
Lulling the mar'ner to treacherous repose;  
She turns over his boat and drags him headlong  
While she captivates him with her amorous song.

These ungainly anapaests have little likeness to the dreamy iambs of the Italian verse. And so long as we read the beginnings of her lines we are inclined to think Miss Busk devoted to a special crusade against vowels ("nfirm'ry" and "mar'ner" seem to support that conclusion), but, glancing at the rhyme-words, we find we have been unfair. On p. 153 we come across this remarkable line:—

With this foot I just touch the ea'.  
A foot-note informs us the curtailed word is "earth." And we find another example of the same principle on p. 71, where a distracted love song of Palermo contains (in the translation) the following lines:—

My mind to say "Our Father" is not free,  
Nor e'en so much as half a "Hail-Mary,"  
Nor the first opening letter of the Cree'.

We recommend all these examples to the consideration of the school of enthusiasts who denounce the bondage of form in English poetry, and who propose to lower the franchise of Parnassus by enlarging the licence of our rhymes. They should learn by heart the following translation of a most pathetic Umbrian love song, come straight down from those terrible last years of the fifteenth century, which the publication of the diary of Marin Sanuto and the *secretissima* of Venice has of late years unveiled. This melancholy little private echo from the dreadful time when Lodovico the poisoner ruled at Milan, the murderous Arragonese



at Naples, the Borgia in Rome, and the Council of Ten, with their system of secret murder, in religious Venice—this little relic of the past has been thus translated by Miss Busk:—

To little Rosalba a draught has been given  
And she's fading away like a flower in frost,  
And seeing her dying, with heart well-nigh riven,  
Cecchino's blaspheming the Saints and the Highest.  
Poor lad, Cecchino, he loved her so much,  
And he's like to lose his eyesight with crying such!  
Poor lad, Cecchino, he'd have had her to wife,  
And erewhile within her the worms will be rife!  
Poor lad, Cecchino, it's all up with thy fair,  
And the wine of the Borgia has wrought this  
despair.

But it is only to the few hundred people in Great Britain who find a certain pleasure in a well-made verse that Miss Busk will appear to have failed—to have given brass, and vulgar brass, for simple gold. As an editor her task has been singularly well accomplished. The historian will find in her tiny volume the most interesting traces of the Spanish and French occupations of Italy. The folk-lore will be pleased to see on p. 247 an Italian version of the story of Rapunzel, and in the Piedmontese ballads he will come across variations on 'Jean Renaud' and upon 'Lord Randal.' Even the musician may pass a pleasant half-hour trying over the tunes in the appendix; though we cannot help regretting that Miss Busk should not here have given some of the exquisite *rispetto* chants of the Lucchese Apennines, full of melancholy, prolonged and swelling breves, and rapid arabesques of fantastic floriture. She might at least have made room for that queen of all ottava chants, of which, if we remember, the song begins:—

Sei bella come un fiore di montagna  
Là dove l'aria produce tante stelle.

But the patient learning of Miss Busk and the solid value of her little book are manifest even through the travesty of her unhappy verse.

*The Hunter's Arcadia.* By Parker Gillmore. (Chapman & Hall.)

MR. GILLMORE commences his preface in a dogmatic, if not ungrammatical manner, as follows:—

"I will here repeat a conversation I had with an *employé* of the Government; from it the reader can take his conclusions. 'Sir, you dress field sports in colonies in an attractive garb.' 'Not more so than they deserve.' 'A man of your years should be ashamed of himself! You will have all the youngsters going in for rifles, horses, and dogs, when they should be studying stock-raising, irrigation, sub-soiling, and chemical manures.' 'Nothing of the kind. You have passed your life in a Government office at home, and so know as little of the outer and bigger world as the majority of stay-at-home Englishmen do—that is about as much as an Irish pig does of social etiquette.'"

After a considerable amount of anything but conclusive argument in favour of sporting habits as opposed to habits of business, our author's soliloquy concludes thus: "Good morning, Mr. Bureaucrat, and may my remarks do you good." We regret to find that a good many of the author's remarks cannot possibly be of service to his readers; but more of this presently. According to Mr. Gillmore, when sportsmen visit South Africa with literary inclinations as well as to hunt and shoot, they deem it their

duty to the world at large to give information regarding the large game of that part of the world, to the exclusion of the smaller. If, says Mr. Gillmore, the reader will study my book, I shall endeavour to tell him how and where game, varying in size from the green plover to the roe deer, may be obtained. Though this design is announced with some ostentation, it is not adhered to. Still, some thirty chapters contain a considerable amount of matter connected with the small game of South Africa, including descriptions of sand grouse, guinea fowls, hares, snakes, ostriches, leopards, and birds of prey; and there is also a good deal that is interesting concerning the manners and customs of the natives with whom the hunter came in contact. Some of his experiences, indeed, are highly curious.

The birds of South Africa are, in our opinion, better described than are the animals. Mr. Gillmore gives a particularly good account of the secretary bird, which, as a benefactor to the colonist, is well protected. This bird, which is gifted with a pair of remarkably strong, long, and active legs, prowls about the neighbourhood of camps and villages in search of its food, which consists of rats, mice, snakes, and other small fry. On discovering any one of these the secretary bird stealthily approaches, and, using its legs with great rapidity, it beats its prey into a state of pulp with its feet. Snakes too large to be thus summarily treated the bird carries high into the air, and then by dropping them on the ground so stuns them that they fall easy victims.

Mr. Gillmore has a good deal to say about monkeys and baboons. In connexion with the latter the following extraordinary remarks occur, and are worth reproduction, as showing what an heterogeneous mixture of sport, natural history, physiognomy, and quasi-philosophy our author has produced. Throughout the book there are many similar discussions of subjects quite foreign to 'The Hunter's Arcadia.'

"I am a Scotchman and a Celt, but all know that there is a wide divergence between the Celt of Scotland and the Celt of Ireland—in fact, there are Celts and there are Celts. Such being the case, I have carefully studied those differences which separate the Celt of Ireland from the Celt of Scotland. Coming to no hasty conclusion, and giving due weight to the matter, that is worthy of more than ordinary consideration, I find that of all the races that I have become acquainted with, none so much resemble the baboon as an Irishman who claims his direct descent from Finn M'Coul, or some king whose name begins with an 'O' or 'Mc.' Kings were as plentiful as blackberries in those days. What a delightfully aristocratic place Ireland must then have been to reside in! I have stood upon heights in Connemara that overlook the broad Atlantic, and I have rested upon the bluffs that back Carlisle and Camden Forts in county Cork, and I believe that the sight of angry breakers and turbulent ocean has a natural tendency to make a ferocious people. In the Drakensberg, where they attain their lofty summits, commanding the undulating pastures of Natal, or the widespread flats of the Free State, there baboons exist in numbers. Irishmen of the lower orders have the Atlantic Ocean to gaze upon, the baboons have their waving plains; the one has water, the other has land as a prospect; but the result is wonderfully similar in producing likeness in physiognomy.....Note the Connemara Irishman, with his heavy jaw, his protruding

upper lip and teeth, that, if it were possible for them to be hid, it would be a charity to hide them. But an idea arises in my mind, supposing human beings were suddenly gifted with tails, they would at first be naturally repulsive to look upon, because an innovation on our present structure, but....."

This is, indeed, a jumble of would-be reasoning, bad grammar, and incoherent ideas. Still, 'The Hunter's Arcadia,' notwithstanding its serious defects, is honestly written by one who is a true sportsman at heart. Those who read between the lines will find a considerable amount of useful information about the small game of South Africa. The book is fairly illustrated, and the plates depict the birds and animals most worthy of notice.

*The Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth (Charles Mordaunt): a Memoir.* By Col. Frank S. Russell. 2 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

THE manuscript journal of Col. de St. Pierre, an officer of the Royal Dragoons, having fallen into the hands of Col. Frank S. Russell, the present commander of the regiment, it occurred to him that a life of the celebrated Lord Peterborough would be a useful addition to military literature. The Royal Dragoons are closely associated with Peterborough's name, as they took part in the Spanish campaigns in which he made his name. But Col. Russell does not confine himself either to the Spanish campaigns or the military career of his hero. He has consulted various sources of information; he has sought to paint Lord Peterborough as a whole, and to bring before us as accurately as possible his individuality.

We know nothing of Peterborough's education. Col. Russell thinks it not improbable that, as several members of his family had been educated at Eton, he was there also, but there is no certainty on the subject:—

"Whatever school or college, however, had the honour of educating this remarkable man, he certainly did them great credit, for in addition to his military talent, which later in life he exhibited so strikingly, from his youth he appears to have had literary tastes, to have been a scholar and a man of letters, a friend of all the cleverest men of the day, and a bright exception in a most uneducated age."

As was usual in the seventeenth century, he was emancipated from pupilage at an early age, for at sixteen he sailed as a volunteer on board Admiral Torrington's ship to punish the Algerine corsairs. In conjunction with Cloudesley Shovel, then a lieutenant, Lord Mordaunt took part in a successful cutting-out expedition under the guns of Tripoli. Shovel was at once given as a reward the command of a ship, but Lord Mordaunt's services received no recognition. After an absence of nearly three years he returned to England, and he at once fell in love with, and married, Dorothy, daughter of Sir Peter Fraser, Bart., of Durris, Kincardineshire. Though at no time a domestic character, he, as Col. Russell politely puts it,

"never had any formal quarrel or estrangement with his wife, who, notwithstanding his gallantries, his delinquencies, his absences from home, which were alike prolonged and unnecessary, loyally watched over his interests, and faithfully maintained the honour of his name."

Though he did not stay long with his bride, Col. Russell is wrong in making him embark in 1673 for another expedition against the corsairs. The date is 1679. In 1680 he went with the Earl of Plymouth to the relief of Tangiers, where he saw some sharp fighting, but returned home before the end of the year. During 1681-82 he held the command of a ship of war, probably given to him to get rid of him, as in March, 1681, he had been one of eight peers who signed a petition to the king which drew upon him the enmity of the Court. In 1685 he spoke in the House of Lords against the maintenance of a standing army, and subsequently found it expedient to retire to Holland. Created Earl of Monmouth at the Revolution, he was given the command of a regiment of foot, and a few months later he was transferred to the Royal Horse Guards, which he commanded with some credit in the campaign of 1692. But he was a troublesome personage, and, being accused of being concerned in the Fenwick plot, he was committed to the Tower, where he remained some months, and from that time till the death of William III. he remained in comparative seclusion. On Anne's accession, thanks to the friendship of Lady Marlborough, he was appointed Governor-General of Jamaica—an appointment which he never filled—and commander-in-chief of a combined naval and military expedition to the West Indies which never sailed. In 1705 he at last obtained an opportunity of distinction, being given the command of a body of troops intended to take the field in Eastern Spain, and at the same time ordered to assist the Duke of Savoy. It was finally decided to land the army on the coast of Valencia. He disembarked accordingly a detachment in Altea Bay, the land force only numbering seven thousand men, including a few Spanish and Dutch troops. With Peterborough were the Archduke Charles, who claimed the crown of Spain, and the Prince of Hesse Darmstadt, both of whom claimed a voice in the arrangements for the campaign. Peterborough, with the insight of true genius, proposed an immediate march on Madrid, the troops of the enemy being for the most part massed either on the frontier of Portugal under the Duke of Berwick, opposed by the British force under Lord Galway and a Portuguese army, or about Barcelona:—

"Unfortunately, however, Peterborough, although nominally generalissimo, could not move without the sanction of his colleagues, and they positively declined to entertain his proposal. He had been accepted as the Commander-in-Chief to the allied armies in consideration of the large body of troops and great subsidies supplied by England, but his power was more nominal than real; he could not shoot for mutiny, or coerce, generals of another country. In this instance the young King and his German advisers had set their hearts on the siege of Barcelona, and to Barcelona accordingly the expedition had to be directed, although, from the very first, the able English leader foresaw that there were difficulties in the way of its capture which nothing short of a miracle could overcome."

On reaching Barcelona it was found that the garrison was strong and ably commanded, and that, though there was a large body of insurgents in the neighbourhood,

they were not to be depended on for anything but guerilla warfare. The allied force took up a position on the north side of the town, and there it remained almost inactive for several weeks. Success was apparently hopeless when Peterborough conceived the brilliant and daring plan which has immortalized him. Fearing the opposition of the archduke and the foreign generals, he kept his design to himself. He only took the general of artillery and perhaps one other officer into his confidence, and assented to the decision of the council of war that the siege, being impracticable, must be abandoned. The necessary orders for embarkation were therefore issued. Suddenly in the evening of September 13th he marched off with 1,200 infantry and 200 dragoons for a destination unknown by the troops. Halting for a few minutes at the Prince of Hesse's quarters, he informed the prince of his project and obtained his approval and concurrence, the prince even agreeing to accompany the expedition. Its object was no less than to march round the town during the night and to seize by a *coup de main* on the following morning the fort of Montjuich. There was some desperate fighting, in which Peterborough's personal gallantry stimulated his troops to remarkable efforts. The attack was so far successful that the fort was cut off from the town. A vigorous bombardment then ensued, without much effect till on the 17th of September a lucky shot caused an explosion, in the confusion arising from which some Miquelets rushed into the fort. The attack on the town itself was then pushed forward with energy, and on the 3rd of October the governor agreed to capitulate if not relieved within four days. Owing, however, to a disturbance which broke out in the town, an unconditional surrender practically took place. Peterborough was anxious to profit by his achievement, but time was first of all wasted in ceremonials and rejoicings, and then the English commander's energy was thwarted by "the obstinacy and supineness of the young king's Austrian advisers." The allies after a while did make efforts, which were successful, to acquire more territory, and several towns, among them Valencia, were captured. Lord Peterborough was unable to do more than undertake partisan enterprises, in which his energy and audacity, combined with skill, and the fertility of his resources, obtained him the most astonishing success. Much of this he owed to the ample intelligence which he always had at his disposal, and this intelligence he obtained by flattering women and priests.

In April Philip and Marshal Tessé appeared with nearly 40,000 men before Barcelona, which was defended by a weak garrison, and Peterborough, hearing of the peril, hastened from Valencia with 2,000 infantry and 600 cavalry to its aid. He had with him a large force of Miquelets, but these were of little value. By dint of great exertions he threw into Montjuich 100 British infantry, who with the assistance of some mules had marched 72 miles in two days. This reinforcement arrived only a few hours before the Franco-Spanish troops delivered their assault. From that day forth Peterborough constantly harassed the besiegers, while eluding their counter blows. On one occasion he threw into Barcelona a reinforcement

consisting of two British and two Catalan battalions. On another he escorted a body of Catalan troops, which had evacuated Gerona, through the French lines into Barcelona. On April 26th the garrison of Montjuich, worn out by constant fighting, were obliged to surrender, and the town itself seemed, notwithstanding the desperate resistance of the inhabitants, to be on the point of falling. From this it was saved by a diversion from the seaboard. An English fleet with troops on board had arrived at Altea Bay, but, spite of the earnest representations of Peterborough, the admiral, Sir John Leake, shrank from trying to force his way through the blockading French fleet till Sir John Byng should arrive with another squadron. On April 30th Byng arrived, but Leake still hesitated, and waited for an additional squadron also expected. Fortunately the last reinforcement arrived on the 1st of May. Then at length the fleet set sail for Barcelona. On hearing that Leake was on the point of starting Peterborough made a forced march to a point on the sea coast between Altea Bay and Barcelona, and collected all the boats and small craft which he could find. Then, telling his officers that they were to wait till they saw the fleet pass and then embark and follow, he on two successive nights went out to watch for Leake's arrival. On the second night he descried a man-of-war, and boarding it he hoisted the Union Jack at the main to show that he had assumed command, sending at the same time a boat with his orders to the admiral. It must be explained that some time previously he had obtained, as a condition of retaining the command of the army, a commission as High Admiral. On hearing of the approach of the British fleet the French admiral abandoned the blockade. Troops were at once landed, and on May 11th the siege was raised.

As for what followed, it is sufficient to say that Peterborough, being constantly thwarted and his advice disregarded, quitted the army in September, 1706, for Genoa, in order to try to raise money for carrying on the war. With the beginning of 1707 his military career ended, and with it ceases most of the interest attaching to his doings. Indeed, in 1715 he finally retired from public life, and we obtain but brief glimpses of him in his house at Parsons Green. Pope's compliment to him is known to every one:—

And he, whose lightning pierced the Iberian lines,  
Now forms my quincunx, and now ranks my vines;  
Or tames the genius of the stubborn plain,  
Almost as quickly as he conquered Spain.

In 1735 he died, only a few months after a public announcement of his secret marriage to the celebrated singer Anastasia Robinson. For an insight into his whimsical and complex character, for details of his romantic life, and the singular combination of audacity and prudence, of careful preparation and extemporized devices, which made him one of the best partisan leaders of any age or country, we must refer the curious to this book, the chief fault of which is that it rather overlays biography with history. The author is not over critical in his use of his materials. He quotes Capt. Carleton as if he were an authority beyond suspicion, and he has forgotten that Peterborough had a weakness for exaggerating both his difficulties and his exploits. He might have



taken warning by Prior's letter to Lord Oxford:—

"Lord Peterborough is gone from Genoa in an open boat—that's one; 300 miles by sea—that's two; that he was forced ashore twenty times by tempests and Majorkeens, to lie among the rocks—that's—how many, my lord treasurer?"

#### NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

*Knight Errant.* By Edna Lyall. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

*An English Vendetta.* By Frederick Boyle. 3 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

*The Cœruleans.* By H. S. Cunningham. 2 vols. (Macmillan & Co.)

*In the Rice-fields, and other Stories.* By Marchesa Colombi. Translated by Astor Willmott. 2 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

IN Edna Lyall's '*Knight Errant*' the characters are Anglo-Italian, and the story concerns itself mainly with singers and sweethearts, while its action is founded upon love, hatred, and revenge. Though not by any means so strong a romance, either in motive or in construction, as '*Donovan*' or '*We Two*,' it is marked by the author's best qualities as a writer of fiction, and displays on every page the grace and quiet power of the works just mentioned. The knight errant, whose chivalrous battle for his sister's honour forms the central thread of the three volumes, is essentially a woman's hero, gentle and enthusiastic, simple and brave, faithful and self-sacrificing. The villain's villainy, too, is somewhat feminine, being outrageous and feeble at the same time. The weakest part of the story is that which describes the Italian Comerio, in league with brigands, having plotted a devilish alternative of revenge between the brother whom he hates and the sister whom he pursues, and acting in the crisis of his design with a fatuity difficult to imagine in a man of his character and antecedents. Of the two heroines the finer is undoubtedly Francesca Britton, a pure, loyal, devotional girl, well fitted to console and compensate the Italian knight errant after his self-imposed task is accomplished. She is drawn with a loving hand, with much tenderness and care, and she will win the heart of any reader not devoted to the more hackneyed types of modern romance.

Mr. Boyle spreads over a great number of characters a descriptive power and a wealth of imagination which might have enabled him to do full justice to half a dozen. He confuses his readers, if not himself, by attempting simultaneously to follow the fortunes of many heroes and heroines, the effect of which is to dilute the interest connected with each, and to take off the edge of curiosity in the plot of the story. This plot, again, is almost too intricate and ingenious in its multiplicity of minor details to engross the attention, and it leaves one with the impression that Mr. Boyle is too clever for his needs. The principal heroine is the orphan daughter of an inventor with a grievance, of which both he and she had conceived an exaggerated notion, and she spends some years in malicious attempts to injure the son of the man who had given her father more than ten thousand pounds for his idea. The vendetta fails in one very important respect, which the reader may be

left to imagine, or to discover for himself from the author's lively, chatty, and, on the whole, decidedly readable pages.

The man of whom all men speak good because he does well to himself; who makes cleverness take the place of hard work, and taste that of conscience; and to whom "the world appears merely an 'I writ large,'" has no doubt been always a recognized character, though it has been left to comparatively recent writers to formulate him. Probably the rougher manner of a more plainspoken time kept him in his place; it may be doubted, indeed, whether even Tito Melema, the type for all time of this character, could really have risen to influence in the Florence of his day, and whether he is not a modern man projected on an ancient state of society. However this may be, he flourishes now, and several writers of our own time besides George Eliot have studied him with precision. He is an old acquaintance of Mr. Justice Cunningham's. Middle-aged people remember as one of the cleverest short novels which they ever read a book called '*Wheat and Tares*,' in which a brilliant young man of this sort is sketched; and many, no doubt, have regretted that its able author, giving up to justice what was meant for mankind, should have preferred the career of a judge in India to that of a novelist in England. Once only, so far as we know, until now has he reminded readers of fiction of his existence. But the talent, though apparently hidden, has after all been at usury. Good as was '*Wheat and Tares*' twenty years ago, '*The Cœruleans*' must be accounted even better. There was wit in that; in this there is a ripper wit, and abundance of wisdom as well. The character which was there sketched is here worked into the subject of a picture, and a picture such as only a mature observation of men and things could achieve. No doubt the picture must be taken as an ideal one. It is impossible to believe that so many clever people could all be assembled in the capital of one Indian government, or the conversation of a society chosen more or less at haphazard could be so witty as that of Mr. Chichele, the governor of Cœrulea, and his friends, even under the influence of "the sweet, half-English Neilgherry air," which we presume is indicated by the fictitious Cœrulea. But the reader will not quarrel with the author for making his people more amusing than their prototypes are likely to have been; while critics will be inclined to find two faults, and two only, with the story. It was, perhaps, hardly avoidable, as matters had developed themselves, that the fate of the hero and heroine of the story should be decided by an accident, in no way arising out of previous events. Still it spoils the artistic effect a little, even though the reader feels it to be a relief. But the Sinclair episode is distinctly ill judged. Sinclair, it is said, is a man with "a sturdy habit of self-control, of choosing, when in doubt, the least agreeable course of conduct"; he seems to be made, more than any one else in the book, the mouthpiece for the expression of the author's opinions; yet he commits under the influence of passion a most dishonourable action, made only worse by a suggestion of high motive. We wish we could speak of the lady who proposes "to sit on a hill

retired, and discuss fate, foreknowledge, and free-trade, like the people in Milton"; or Mr. Brownlow, the millionaire contractor; or his wife, the Radical lady of high birth; but we should have to quote the whole book, and it is simpler and more honest to tell our readers to read it. One minute criticism to finish with. In what version of the '*Republic*' did Camilla find a free paraphrase of part of the '*Phædrus*' (249D-250A)? Surely even Prof. Jowett does not go this length.

'*In Risaisa*' is one of the most popular of North Italian tales, and (a little to our surprise) it stands the difficult test of translation into English. The simplicity of its artless realism is very different from the elaborate decorative effects which the readers of M. Zola or of Mr. Moore associate with that name. We can imagine how utterly, in the eyes of either of these gentlemen, the Marchesa Colombi must appear to have wasted her opportunity. Nanna works with a gang of peasant girls in the pale-green spring rice-fields, up to her ankles in water, while the mists of the feverish swamp, invisible at close quarters, shroud the edges of the field with fold on fold of their fatal blue. She falls ill with a delirious typhus, among a company of dancing peasants, while she is spinning round in the arms of the man she loves. She lies sick for weeks in the ward of a provincial hospital, and awakens from her illness bald, aged, a hopeless votary of St. Catherine. On these lines how easy it were to construct page on page of descriptive realism, with the aid of an encyclopædia to furnish facts and statistics concerning rice, a medical dictionary for typhus, a certain amount of invented psychology, and some acquaintance with the poor condition of the agricultural peasantry in Italy. That novel may still be written, for nothing could less resemble '*In Risaisa*,' of which the style suggests rather the narrative of a competent eye-witness than the artificial, elaborate, and documentary complications of the realistic novel. Simple and rapid almost to a fault, and with a certain puerility in the arrangement of its conclusion, this little tale still contrives to charm by its natural representation of human nature, its unforced and abundant feeling, its gentle, yet irresistible touches of occasional humour. No one who knows the Italian country will forget the delicious description of Gaudenzio eating porridge before a yardful of admiring women:—

"He leant on his right foot with his left foot forward, and his body thrown back as if he were going to waltz. He held the fingers of the left hand standing up in a circle like a cup, and on the tips of the five fingers stood the basin. He looked like a conjuror in the act of hurling it into space in order to catch the centre of it again on the point of his wand and make it spin..... 'With what an air he held the basin!' remarked a young bride. 'He looked like the Infant Jesus ruling the world.'"

With as simple a touch, and quite innocent of the revulsion her account must raise in a Northern reader, the Marchesa recounts the horrible remedy with which Nanna's ignorant companions, slitting a living hen and crushing it like a cap across her brows, strive to dispel her brain fever. Only the absence of emphasis can excuse a detail so horrific; but we feel sure the author would

reply, "Che vuole? So it happened." Thus to the same veracity, the same fidelity to the living fact, we may refer alike our pleasure and our repugnance. The other stories—"Too Late" and the well-known 'Sunset of an Ideal'—do not quite equal 'In the Rice-fields.' This incessant dwelling on the monotony of passive, uneducated, and unmarried women ends by becoming monotonous itself. Yet a certain likeness to life recommends the narration, although the critic will resent his transportation from the rice-marshes where the Marchesa holds an unchallenged sway to cities such as Turin and Milan, more brilliantly treated in the pages of Verga and Rovetta. Astor Willmott was right in placing 'In Risaia' first. As a rule the translation is well done, though every now and again we come across a slipshod sentence. How are we to construe such a passage as this?—

"He had a fancy for that lovely wife; but the idea of marrying that jewel of a child, and in love as she was as she allowed it to show at every turn, smiled to him, and the affair was settled, all the more that Rosetta assured him that at sixteen she had been delicate as the stalk of a lily."

A good deal of the translation is, like this passage, too literal, and as a rule the spelling of the little Italian songs with which the book is strewn requires revision; but the stories have the rare merit of reading naturally, and this, perhaps, is the most praiseworthy virtue of a translator.

#### THEOLOGICAL BOOKS.

*St. Augustine, Bishop and Doctor: a Historical Study.* By a Priest of the Congregation of the Mission, a Pilgrim to Hippo. (Dublin, Gill & Son.)—The preface of this book excites expectations which are doomed to disappointment. The author resided for two years in the country in which St. Augustine passed his life. He naturally felt a deep interest in the great doctor of the Church, and inquired into his life and writings; and the result is this work. The writer promises in his preface to present "St. Augustine to English readers with all his surroundings: the mountains and plains, cities and towns, roads and rivers, amidst which he lived and journeyed," &c. But he really tells no more about these localities than what may be got from any good text-book of ancient geography, except one fact which is thus stated in a note: "The Bishop of Constantine, in whose diocese Hippo is situated, has recently become the owner of the ancient site, and is now endeavouring to erect there a Church of St. Augustine and a Hospice." But the author's residence in the country of St. Augustine has not been without its effect on him; it has led him to read the works of the great father with a vivid sense of reality, and he has tried to make himself at home with them. He has not troubled himself with any books of modern research; he has perused carefully the old lives and some of the writers contemporary with St. Augustine; and out of the 'Confessions' and the 'Life of St. Augustine' by Possidius, and a few other books, he has constructed a readable account of St. Augustine's doings and thoughts. The work is directed to the edification of the reader, and is calculated to be useful in its way. Of course the writer knows that heretics have often referred to St. Augustine as supporting their opinions. But the writer easily disposes of this circumstance. "How comes it," he says, "that Calvinists, Jansenists, and others have claimed him for their various errors? After making due allowance for bad faith, we may safely assert that it was because they only read him at random."

The writer then proceeds to show that St. Augustine was sound on the Sacrament of Penance, and concludes:—

"For there is not a single point of Catholic doctrine that may not be as fully proved from St. Augustine's occasional references, as the Sacrament of Penance. Surely this minute uniformity of doctrine between the most representative bishop of the fifth century and the Catholic bishops of the nineteenth century is a very remarkable fact."

The writer makes no effort to be minutely accurate, and the book abounds in misprints as well as more serious mistakes. For instance, Eusebius is spelt "Usebius," and Brucker appears as "Brunker." He is also uncritical, taking no trouble to distinguish between the genuine and spurious works of St. Augustine.

PROF. MITCHELL'S *Catechisms of the Second Reformation* (Nisbet & Co.) forms a sequel to his recently published history of the Westminster Assembly. It is intended to trace the sources of the 'Shorter Catechism,' and to furnish materials for comparing its method and language with those of contemporary and earlier manuals of Presbyterian or Puritan authorship. The mere list of such catechisms published in England between 1600 and 1645 will be curious to the bibliographer. The country was inundated with them. Without exaggeration, says Prof. Mitchell, "their name is legion." The 'Shorter Catechism' itself the editor prints in full, adding by way of notes to each question and answer the variations in language of its chief Puritan precursors. He prints also some half dozen catechetical manuals, those of Gouge, Rogers, Ball, Palmer, Newcomen, &c., and, what is of fresher interest, if not of greater value, edits for the first time, from a manuscript in the library of Edinburgh University, 'The Soume of Christian Religion,' by Samuel Rutherford. The facts are allowed to show for themselves "how gradually in the stream of successive catechisms those definitions of theological terms, which were ultimately to be perfected and crystallized, so to speak, at Westminster, were developed and matured." Certainly none of the specimens of looser materials here put before us can be compared for compactness, solidity, and precision of outline with the hard polished granite of the 'Shorter Catechism.' It was, from a logical point of view, a masterpiece of its kind. It is curious that Rutherford, whose own efforts in that direction were evidently made with a view to meeting the wants of the Assembly, and who took a leading, if not the leading part in the preparation of the work finally adopted, should himself vary so widely from its phraseology and style. Prof. Mitchell, who, as might be expected, has done his work carefully and thoroughly, deserves especial thanks for bringing to light these specimens of the quaint and homely, if at times somewhat coarse speech of the "Saint of the Covenant." Here is Rutherford's answer to the question: "Quho abuse the rest of Godis day?"—"Those that are idle this day, q<sup>ik</sup> is horses' Sabbath [sic]; 2. those that sportis and playis, q<sup>ik</sup> is the bairnes' Sabbath; 3. those quho banquettes and feastis, q<sup>ik</sup> is the belligodis Sabbath; 4. those quho waitis upon worldlie callings this day, q<sup>ik</sup> is the wretches' Sabbath." Again, "How can God be free from sin if he worketh in sin?—A. The Lord can touch a serpent and not be stanged, and as a good painter draweth black lines in the image to mak the quhyt appear more beautiful, and the physitiane extracteth good oyle out of poysonable hearbes, and the musitian makes the mistuned harp to send out a pleasant sound, evin so God in the hardening of men's hart doth the pairt of a judge justlie and holliie." There is some plain speaking anent "Sathan," "the jesuits his scollers," and Papists in general. The catechism abounds in metaphor and pithy proverbial sayings, and is altogether far more Scottish in dialect and human in feeling than the 'Shorte Summe' of John Craig (1581), which is, however, omitted by Prof. Mitchell, presumably

because it belongs to the first rather than to the "second" Reformation.

*Texte und Untersuchungen zur Geschichte der Altchristlichen Literatur.* Von Gebhardt und Harnack. II. Band, Hefte 3 und 4. (Williams & Norgate.)—These two parts complete the second volume of the useful publication superintended by Gebhardt and Harnack, which is chiefly devoted to ancient documents connected with the early history of Christianity. No. 3 is an attempt to show that the Revelation of St. John is a Jewish apocalypse which a Christian hand interpolated and adapted at a subsequent period. The author is a young theologian encouraged by Prof. Harnack, who is ever eager for novelty, and his appended "Nachwort" shows that he inclines to adopt the hypothesis of Vischer. After an analysis of the contents of the Apocalypse with a view to show that a Christian could not have written the greater part of them, but only a few, and that certain interpolations must have proceeded from a Christian, the author arrives at the conclusion that we have a production analogous to the 'Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs,' which Schnapp has shown to be an interpolated Jewish work. The hypothesis is so ingeniously advocated and plausibly presented that it may well attract seekers after novelty. Hitherto it has been uniformly held that the Revelation was written by a Jewish Christian, either by the Apostle St. John himself, or by an unknown author, as Holtzmann, Hausath, and others suppose. If these opinions can be proved incorrect, critics may be ready to accept the solution of the problem offered in the present essay. The writer sets forth his view most clearly, by first printing the Greek, which is a translation from the Hebrew original, and appending to it the Christian additions. It is difficult to perceive the sufficiency or the success of this solution of a problem confessedly attended with difficulty, and we must abide by the Johannine authorship. With what purpose did a Christian spend his labour in translating and adapting such a document? And has he not interpolated negligently? Thus in xxi. 5a God is introduced speaking, and the original apocalypse is accountable for the words; but in 5b-8 the Christian interpolator immediately appears with the introductory "and he says." Again, the chronological difficulty in the eleventh and twelfth chapters is imperfectly removed; nor does the birth of the Messiah, though narrated after Jerusalem's fall, necessitate the assumption that the writer meant to follow chronological order. Chapters xii.-xiv. are intercalary and retrospective, forming, as it were, a new then. The appellations assumed to be Christ's in i. 8, xxi. 6, xxii. 13, are not justified by the hypothesis; nor are the epithets in i. 4, 8, iv. 8, xi. 17, xvi. 5, put in a correct way. It is utterly improbable that a Christian reviser living in Domitian's reign would have transferred to Christ the designations which the Jewish writer used of Jehovah. In the sixth chapter the slain cannot be considered Jews, as Vischer contends, for where is the evidence of their massacre at Rome before A.D. 68? The persecution under Nero explains the passage satisfactorily. The hypothesis involves so much that is doubtful, if not incredible; it is so contrary to external testimony, calling in Jewish aid where Jewish-Christian suffices, that it must be left to the youthful author and Prof. Harnack. No. 4 of these texts and treatises is entitled 'Des H. Eustathius Erzbischofs von Antiochien Beurtheilung des Origenes betreffend die Auffassung der Wahraegerin 1. Koenig. (Samuel) 28, und die Bezügliche des Origenes, u.s.w., von A. Jahn. The interest once taken in the Old Testament description of Saul's visit to the witch of Endor has decreased, if not died out, in modern times. Origen, forsaking his usual allegorical interpretation of the Old Testament historical books, supposed that the witch really summoned the spirit of the prophet Samuel to appear—a view against which



Eustathius, Bishop of Antioch, who thought that the whole transaction was a demoniacal optical deception, wrote at some length. The present work presents the two tractates of Origen and Eustathius, explanatory of the original passage in the twenty-eighth chapter of 1 Samuel, in a critically emended text, founded upon a Munich MS. carefully collated by Jahn. Critical and exegetical annotations are added; and the whole is finished in a scholarly way. The introduction, extending to twenty-seven pages, is bibliographical as well as critical, giving an account of the various editions of Origen and Eustathius, and of the sources employed by the editor. The *editio princeps* of Allatius, published in 1629, is taken as the basis, and rightly so; later editions of the tractates being compared, and corrected in various places. The task which the editor undertook has been successfully accomplished; and those who may hereafter desire to read what Origen and his opponent have written about the strange scene in which the witch acted a curious part will naturally have recourse to the present work. The only regret we have to express is that a Latin translation is not given. Prof. de Lagarde, with his usual wish to promote the bringing out of good texts, deserves the thanks of scholars for his advice to Jahn regarding the publication under review.

MESSRS. GRIFFITH & FARRAN send us a revised translation of *The Imitation of Christ*, modified for the use of English Churchmen. The introduction is amusing for the quiet way in which the editor assumes that Thomas à Kempis is the author, and talks about "the facsimile of the original MS." in entire ignorance of the fact that it is nearly as certain Thomas à Kempis did not write the 'Imitation' as it is that Francis was not Junius. The volume forms part of "The Ancient and Modern Library of Theological Literature."

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

NOTHING, perhaps, is more significant as a sign of the times than the many biographies, memoirs, studies, and essays on Shelley which are constantly pouring from the press. And now the Shelley Society has issued through Messrs. Reeves & Turner a *Shelley Primer* which is certain to be of considerable service to readers who wish to begin a serious study of the poet. Mr. Salt has done his task in a thorough and businesslike fashion, and, availing himself of all the biographical and critical publications on the subject, has produced a clear and succinct account of Shelley's life and works. If exception is to be taken to any part of Mr. Salt's use of his materials, it is that he has rather unduly compressed the portion in which he deals with Shelley's life as compared with his treatment of the poems. But if a fault, it is one on the right side, seeing that, as a rule, biographers are much more prone to magnify the temporary phases which the greatest of poets share with the most ordinary mortals than to dwell on those permanent attributes which distinguish them from the herd. Deserving of especial praise is Mr. Salt's chronological enumeration of Shelley's poems, in which he gives a summary of each with a few lines of criticism, often much to the purpose. When writing of 'Julian and Maddalo' he justly remarks that Shelley here "shows a firmer grasp of his subject than in any previous poem"; and he might have pointed out, what seems hitherto not to have been done, that this poem, the immediate result of Shelley's intimacy with Byron at Venice, was evidently produced under the influence of the more concrete manner of the author of 'Don Juan.' In the chapter on Shelley's "Literary Characteristics" Mr. Salt's observations on the poet's varieties of style, metres, rhythm, and rhyme deserve especial praise, and he shows critical judgment in the way he analyzes the component

elements of imagination and intellect which went to form Shelley's genius.

MR. WESTALL—for we presume that he is the real author of *Captain Trafalgar* (Cassell & Co.), and that "the French of André Laurie" is not to be taken seriously—has not exactly Mr. Haggard's power of making his readers accept the wildest improbabilities, still less Mr. Stevenson's of doing the like and charming them by his style at the same time; but he can write a good story of adventures in the fashion of, say, Jules Verne. The great thing is to keep up a steady succession of dangers and difficulties which the reader knows will be surmounted in due course, and at the same time to make each arise naturally out of the last without indicating too clearly what the next is to be. In Mr. Westall's book this is done fairly well. Perhaps the "sensations" are a little too thickly piled up for a critic whose appetite for such things has lost the keen edge of earlier days, but this is rather his misfortune than the author's fault. A little more attention might, however, have been paid to details without any injury, rather with profit, to the narrative. "Piastras" were never, so far as we know, a part of the currency of the United States, and it is a pity to let boys suppose that the barometer ever falls two inches in fifteen minutes. Nor, again, would a ship which could sail twelve knots when half dismasted take "at the soonest three or four weeks" from the middle of the Atlantic to sight the coast of France. The seamanship, indeed, is somewhat perfunctory throughout. Mr. Westall should remember that unless a story is true to its author—and it cannot be this if his details are inconsistent—it will never seem true to his readers.

MR. R. BLACK has evidently given both time and labour to the compilation of his history of *Horse-Racing in France* (Low & Co.). He has had no predecessor on either side of the Channel, and therefore he has been forced to collect his materials for himself. He begins at the beginning with "scratch races" in the time of the Roi Soleil, but naturally he finds more to say about the doings of the Count d'Artois and Philippe Egalité a hundred years ago, and quotes Mirabeau's description of Epson. Of course, his volume really begins with 1833 and the French Jockey Club. In passing, Mr. Black remarks that in the days of Louis Philippe there were some French jockeys of repute, though the species is now, in spite of the great development of racing and the attempt to confine some races to French jockeys, almost extinct, owing, he says, to Frenchmen's "trouvant trop rude l'obligation de se faire maigre." The most interesting chapters in the volume to the English reader will probably be those on Monarque and on Franc Picard, the celebrated steeple-chaser. Those that follow are made rather heavy reading by the introduction of details which, however creditable to Mr. Black's industry and useful for reference, had better have been relegated to an appendix; but the remarks in the concluding pages on betting in France will attract attention now that M. Goblet has come into conflict with the bookmakers.—In this connexion we may mention a fourth edition of the late Major Dwyer's careful and almost too elaborate book on *Seats and Saddles* (Whittingham & Co.).

MESSRS. CASSELL have published the first volume of *English Writers: an Attempt towards a History of English Literature*, by Henry Morley. This new edition of Prof. Morley's 'English Writers' will, in one sense at least, be a great work, for the author intimates that it will extend to about twenty volumes. The book as originally published had considerable merit as a merely popular introduction to the history of English literature. It is to Prof. Morley's credit that he frankly acknowledges that it had no claim to any higher rank; but, in the absence of any more scholarly

work on the subject, it was in course of time extensively adopted as a text-book for students. The present revision is designed to adapt the book to the requirements of the student, without losing sight of those of the "general reader." Probably it would be doing Prof. Morley injustice to regard this first volume as a fair sample of the new edition. Besides the introduction (which is on the whole well written and shows extensive reading) it contains the chapters on "the forming of the people," Celtic, Teutonic, and Scandinavian literature, 'Beowulf,' and the Finnesburh and Waldhere fragments. In dealing with questions requiring philological knowledge Prof. Morley is not felicitous. The chapters referred to were far behind the state of scholarship even at the time when they were originally written, and the author's attempt to "bring them up to date" has resulted in an incongruous patchwork of old and new—some of the new matter, by the way, being not much better than the old. The pages referring to the late Mr. Crawford's eccentric speculations on the mutual relations of the Aryan languages are, indeed, expunged, but the hardly more rational vagaries of Canon Rawlinson about the identity of the Cymry, Cimbric, and Cimmerii, and their descent from Gomer, are still deemed worthy to be expounded at length. The list of English words of Celtic derivation, quoted from Mr. Garnett, is retained without correction, though the greater part of it is now known to be erroneous. There is, in fact, little in the present volume which it is possible to praise, with the exception of the introduction and of some spirited verse translations from 'Beowulf.' We hope to have reason to judge more favourably of the later volumes, dealing with portions of the subject with which Prof. Morley is more at home.

THE success of 'King Solomon's Mines' has naturally led Messrs. Maxwell to issue a compact reprint of Mr. Rider Haggard's *Dawn* in one volume. The same publishers have also brought out another volume of their agreeable edition of Mr. F. W. Robinson's novels. This instalment contains *Little Kate Kirby*.

COBBETT'S *Advice to Young Men* is published in "Morley's Universal Library" by Messrs. Routledge & Sons, with an introduction by Prof. Henry Morley. It is not the best of Cobbett's books by any means, and we do not rejoice over the reissue.

*L'Écosse Jadis et Aujourd'hui*, par le Comte L. Lafond (Paris, Calmann Lévy), has much, even for Scotchmen, that is true and amusing, though the true is not always amusing nor the amusing true. M. Lafond was in Scotland in 1876, visiting Edinburgh, Glasgow, Oban, Culloiden, &c., and before or since he has studied a large mass of authorities, from Capt. Burt's Letters to the 'Report of the Crofters' Commission.' His chapter, indeed, on "The Crofter Question" is thoughtful and suggestive, and we heartily thank him for that on "The Land of Scott," if only for his high admiration of the "Waverley Novels," once so popular in France, but "slumbering now on the topmost shelf of the library—they are so roccoco, so out of fashion, so moral." If only he had not interlarded his work with scraps of English and Scotch, nine-tenths of which are ludicrously wrong! *Apologies* of Melrose, he misquotes Scott:—

Like some tall rock with lichens gray  
Seen'd dimly nuge, the dark abbey.

"Balguhiddor" and "Sandryknown" for Balquhiddor and Sandryknowe are intelligible, but whence did he get the idea that "the expression *Squires Western* designates a certain class of gentlemen farmers in the north of England"? Yet, after all, not one of his blunders is half so bad as the statements that Ardhattan Priory was burnt by "Colonel Kitto" (Colkitto), and that Leuchars church is "built in the monastic order of architecture"—statements that occur in two recent and costly native works on Scot-

tish topography. And let any one who may smile at M. Lafond's blunders try to render into French his "half a Scotch by birth and bred whole one," then he will realize the Frenchman's difficulties, and he will perhaps refrain from writing about France with not half the Frenchman's knowledge of his subject.

MM. BERGER-LEVRAULT & Co., of Paris, publish *Les Transformations de l'Armée Française*, by General Thoulas, a most important work in two volumes, which we have read with interest. It is, on the whole, the best book on the French army, but is a little too military for the "general reader" and a little too full of gossip for the scientific soldier.

*The Catholic Year-Book*, edited by John Oldcastle, and published by Messrs. Burns & Oates, is a well-printed concise record of events connected with the Roman Catholic Church in 1886. An excellent index is added, and the book will be acceptable to those for whom it is intended; but rather a sectarian air is given to it by the insertion of such trivial details as that a Catholic has been elected a guardian at Whitby, and Cardinal Manning sat one night in the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery at the House of Commons. On the other hand, the obituary notice of Mr. Barff might have been fuller with advantage.

We have received *The Calendar of the Royal University of Ireland* (Dublin, Thom), a substantial volume, full of examination papers, and the *Compte-Rendu du Sixième Congrès* (Hachette) of the Society of French Teachers, in which we are glad to see M. Petilleau's proposition for the abolition of "set books," one of the greatest of hindrances to sound education, and unfortunately encouraged by the universities.

We have on our table *Tchay and Chianti*, by W. St. Clair Baddeley (Low),—*Dod's Parliamentary Companion*, 1887 (Whittaker),—*Ruhainah*, by E. Stanton (Maxwell),—*Hagar's Repatriation*, by E. Cornforth (W.M.S.S.U.),—*Harold and his Sisters in Norway*, by H. McCullagh (W.M.S.S.U.),—*Worldly Tales*, by J. W. Sherer (Allen & Co.),—*The Sisters of the Poor and their Work, some Letters to a Friend from the Rev. H. D. Nihil* (Kegan Paul),—*Euphrosyne*, by A. R. Howell (Norwich, Fletcher),—*Duz Keduz, or a Forest Tangle, a Comedy*, by J. Rhoades (Kegan Paul),—*Metasari, Scripts and Transcripts*, by C. J. P. (The Author),—*New Songs and Ballads*, by Miss N. Perry (Trübner),—*Selections from the Second Book of Kings*, edited by the Rev. H. M. Clifford (Frowde),—*An Introduction to the Textual Criticism of the New Testament*, by the Rev. B. B. Warfield, D.D. (Hodder & Stoughton),—*Creed and Character. Sermons*, by the Rev. H. S. Holland (Rivingtons),—*Sermons*, Second Series, by the Rev. J. Ker, D.D. (Edinburgh, Douglas),—*Birth and Growth of Religion* (Kegan Paul),—*Notes on the Athanasian Creed*, by the Rev. E. Hobson (S.P.C.K.),—*Lectures on Butler's Analogy*, by Archdeacon Norris (S.P.C.K.),—*La Russie Juive*, by K. de Wolski (Paris, Savine),—*Le Roman du Prince Impérial*, by C. de Bré (Paris, Savine),—*Aus dem Staat Friedrichs des Grossen*, by G. Freytag, edited by H. Hager (Rivingtons),—*Fra For og Nu*, by C. Koren (Christiania, Cammermeyer),—*Smaa Ting Fra et Stort Land*, by Puy (Christiania, Cammermeyer),—*Begavet*, by L. Dilling (Christiania, Cammermeyer),—*Under Polarkredsen*, by A. Hagemann (Christiania, Cammermeyer),—*Œuvres Diverses*, by E. Bodichon (Paris, Leroux),—and *Londoner Streifzüge*, by W. F. Brand (The Author). Among New Editions we have *The Master of Tanagra*, by E. von Willdenbruch (Grevel),—*St. Paul and Protestantism*, by M. Arnold (Smith & Elder),—*Soul Echoes, or Reflected Influence*, by S. C. J. Ingham (W.M.S.S.U.),—*Sermonic Fancy Work*, by J. P. Ritchie (Whittingham),—and *Snowdon out of Season*, by J. Stafford (E. W. Allen).

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

## ENGLISH.

## Theology.

- Brenan's (Rev. R. H.) *Surpassing Fable*, 12mo. 2/6 cl.  
Cox's (Rev. S.) *Expositions*, 3rd Series, 8vo. 7/6 cl.  
Hatch's (Rev. E.) *Growth of Church Institutions*, cr. 8vo. 5/  
Malam's (W.) *Black-Letter Saints*, 2/6 cl.  
Robinson's (C. S.) *The Paraphs of the Bondage and the Exodius*, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.  
Titcomb's (Right Rev. Bishop) *A Message to the Church from the Nineteenth Century*, 3/ cl.

## Poetry.

- Allingham's (W.) *Rhymes for the Young Folk*, illus. 3/6 cl.  
Homer's *Odyssey* done into English Verse by W. Morris, Vol. 1, 12/ bds.

## History and Biography.

- Beust (F. F. Count von), *Memoirs of, written by Himself*, 2 vols. 8vo. 32/ cl.  
Charnay's (D.) *The Ancient Cities of the New World*, 31/6 cl.  
Lecky's (W. E. H.) *History of England in the Eighteenth Century*, Vols. 5 and 6, 8vo. 36/ cl.  
Price's (F. G. H.) *The Signs of Old Lombard Street*, illus. 21/  
Temple's (Sir R.) *Journals kept in Hyderabad, Kashmir, Sikkim, and Nepal*, 2 vols. 8vo. 32/ cl.

## Science.

- Blakelee's (G. E.) *Simple Mechanics*, roy. 8vo. 15/ cl.  
Elements of Plane Geometry, cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl.  
Low's (D. A.) *An Introduction to Machine Drawing and Design*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.  
Tibbitts's (H.) *Electrical and Anatomical Demonstrations delivered at the School of Massage and Electricity*, 5/ cl.

## General Literature.

- Allen's (G.) *Babylon*, cheaper edition, cr. 8vo. 2/ bds.  
Appleton's (G. W.) *A Terrible Legacy*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.  
Bascom's (J.) *Sociology*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.  
Black's (Capt. A. E.) *Drill-Book for Use of Submarine Mining Engineer Volunteers*, 5/ roan.  
Boisgobey's (F. du) *Cash on Delivery*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.  
Brierley's (B.) *Ab' of the Yate in Yankeland*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
Colonial and Indian Exhibition: *Reports on the Colonial Sections*, edited by H. T. Wood, 8vo. 10/6 cl.  
Garoke (E.) and Fells's (J. M.) *Factory Accounts, their Principles and Practice*, 8vo. 10/6 cl.  
Home Rule and the Irish Question, *Speeches delivered between 1881 and 1887*, by Kt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, 2/ cl.  
Kempner's (N.) *Common-sense Socialism*, 8vo. 7/6 cl.  
Kerr's (J.) *Carlyle as seen in his Works*, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.  
Man Overboard, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.  
Mathers's (H.) *Eyre's Acquittal*, cr. 8vo. 2/ bds.  
Onnet's (F.) *Cloud and Sunshine*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
On the Elements of Field Companies (Royal Engineers) and the Theory of Mounted Sappers, illus. cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
Pugh's (S. S.) *His Masters*, 3/6 cl.  
Seymour's (Mary) *Little Arthur at the Zoo and the Animals he Saw There*, illus. cr. 8vo. 2/ cl.  
Williams's (J.) *A Lawyer's Leisure*, 12mo. 3/6 cl.

## FOREIGN.

## Theology.

- Schepss (G.): *Die Evangelienhandschriften der Würzburger Bibliothek*, 1m. 20.

## Fine Art and Archeology.

- Oberhummer (E.): *Akarnanien im Altertum*, 10m.

## Drama.

- D'Aureville (J. B.): *Le Théâtre Contemporain*, 3fr. 50.  
Wellen (A. v.): *Der Aegyptische Joseph im Drama d. XVI. Jahrh.*, 4m.

## History and Biography.

- Firmery (J.): *La Vie et les Œuvres de Jean Paul Frédéric Richter*, 7fr. 50.  
Janssen (J.): *Geschichte d. Deutschen Volkes seit dem Ausgang d. Mittelalters*, 6m.  
Liblin (J.): *Belfort et son Territoire, Recherches Historiques*, 10fr.

## Philology.

- Adam (L.): *La Langue Chippawèque*, 8m.  
Athenaei *Deipnosophistae*, rec. G. Kaibel, Vol. 2, 4m. 80.  
Bodleiana, ed. R. Schneider, 1m. 60.  
Cicero *De Natura Deorum*, erklärt v. A. Goethe, 2m. 40.  
Menge (R.) et Preuss (S.): *Lexicon Caesarianum*, Part 3, 1m. 60.  
Plauti (T. M.) *Captivi*, rec. F. Schoell, 4m.  
Polyani *Strategemata*, rec. J. Meibner, 7m. 50.  
Pott (A. F.): *Zur Litteratur der Sprachkunde Europas*, 6m.

## Science.

- Biermann (O.): *Theorie der Analytischen Functionen*, 12m. 80.  
Lutand (Dr.): *M. Pasteur et la Rage*, 3fr. 50.  
Oppolzer (F. Ritter v.): *Canon der Finsternisse*, 85m.  
Wertheim (G.): *Elemente der Zahlentheorie*, 8m. 40.

## General Literature.

- Grand-Carteret (J.): *La Femme en Allemagne*, 15fr.

## THE ANGLO-JEWISH HISTORICAL EXHIBITION.

Guildhall, April 4, 1887.

No one, whether Jew or Gentile, who has had an opportunity of visiting the above exhibition, now being held at the Royal Albert Hall, can fail to be interested in the numerous objects there on view connected with the Jewish cult; at the same time one cannot help feeling something akin to disappointment at finding there so little material bearing upon the history of Jews in England previous to their expulsion in A.D. 1290. This is in a great measure to be accounted for by the fact that supplementary exhibitions of MS. records of that period are

to be held both at the British Museum and the Public Record Office. A chronological list of what is to be seen at these institutions is appended to the excellent catalogue of the objects exhibited at the Albert Hall. A glance at the list of exhibitors prefixed to this catalogue shows the Corporation of the City of London credited with the loan of one single object and no more, this being a bust of Sir David Salomons, lent by the City of London School Committee! Surely where material for throwing light upon the early history of Jews in England is, comparatively speaking, scanty (for the number of documents lying at the British Museum and the Public Record Office is in this respect by no means large), any contribution, however small, is not without its value. That the Corporation archives contain at least something of interest (strange if they did not) in this connexion may be shown by quoting a single instance.

The late Mr. Riley, in his 'Memorials of London and London Life,' published for the Corporation in 1868, prints a translation of a Coroner's Roll for the years 1276-1278, containing (*inter alia*) an account of an inquest held upon the body of one Matthew de Hekham, who was lying dead, "by another death than his rightful death," in the house of Richard le Clerk, upon Lothebiri, in the ward of William Bukerel. Witnesses from the neighbouring wards testified that the said Matthew was going from Brade Strete towards the Jewry, and when he had reached midway between the lane called "Ismongere lane" and the Guildhall of London, there met him certain Jews, Abraham de Derkyng, Isaac de Canterbury, and Cresse, son of Isaac de Lynton, by name. Reversing the usual order of things in those days, the Jews are recorded as having taken the initiative; for the aforesaid Abraham "of malice aforethought took the said Matthew by the shoulder and threw him in the mud; and upon his attempting to rise, Isaac before mentioned struck the said Matthew with a certain anelace of his below the right shoulder-blade, in the loins, inflicting upon him a wound one inch in breadth and six inches deep." The victim of this apparently unprovoked assault pursued his attackers as far as "the wall of St. Lawrence Jewry," where he had to desist owing to weakness from loss of blood, and took refuge in a house hard by, where he eventually died. A verdict was given against the aforesaid Isaac as having dealt the fatal blow, and his companions, Abraham and Cresse, were found consenting to the felony. Being asked as to the chattels of the felons, the questmen said that they knew nothing of them. As was the custom in England at that time (and as the custom in New York still is), those in or near the place where the assault originated as well as where the death took place were immediately attached.

I may add that the Hustings Rolls contain at least three conveyances to the community of Jews in England before 1290, as well as a conveyance in 1308 to the widow of Sir John de Banquell of houses and lands in "Cattistrate" (now Gresham Street), in the parish of St. Lawrence Jewry, which had become escheated to the Crown at their expulsion.

R. R. SHARPE.

## "THE ABOVE."

The Leadenhall Press, E.C.

MAY I, please, enter a feeble protest against the almost universal use amongst newspaper letter-writers, when referring to their subject-matter, of this inelegant and poverty-stricken phrase? When part of a letter containing it is turned over into the next column, "the above" becomes logically absurd, and one is almost tempted to suggest "the below—a little to the left." "The above" is sometimes used in referring to a living person, but even with the dead any absolute right to the innocently implied eulogium would seem extremely difficult of proof.

ANDREW W. TUCKER.



CHAUCER'S "LYMOT."

The name "Lymote" in Chaucer's 'House of Fame' (iii. 184), to adopt for the nonce the spelling of Caxton and Thynne (the Fairfax MS. spells it "Limete," the Bodleian "Lumete," according to Dr. Furnivall's parallel-text edition), has never yet, I believe, been identified. I venture to suggest that it is a corruption of "Elymas."

This suggestion rests on the facts (1) that Lymote is mentioned by Chaucer in connexion with Simon Magus, and (2) that Simon Magus and Elymas are frequently associated. The stories of both men are to be found not far from each other in the Acts of the Apostles (see chaps. viii. and xiii.), and so, naturally enough, they are often linked together elsewhere; for instance, in Tertullian's 'De Anima' (chap. lvii.): "Multa utique et adversus apostolos Simon dedit et Elymas magi; sed plaga cœcitatatis de prestigis non fuit."

Nor, perhaps, are the words "Lymote" and "Elymas" so difficult to identify as at first it might seem. The Greek form is 'Ελύμας (*ἑλυστατο δὲ αὐτοῖς 'Ελύμας*), i.e., the accented syllable is not the first, as in our pronunciation, but the penultimate. Therefore the unaccented E would easily drop off, just as "Απύλια" becomes "Poyle" (from Πυλία; *incensoir*, censer; *episcopus*, bishop; *hydrōpsis*, dropsy, &c. Thus 'Elymas' would become "Lymas."

To explain the termination of Chaucer's form one can only conjecture that the 'Ελύμας was declined like *ἐλέφανς* and such words. This would give a crude form 'Ελύμαντ, which by absorption of the ν and modification of the vowel might produce "Lumot," or, with transposition, "Lymot." Or, with less precise scholarship, it might be declined like *κέρας*, and so there would be a stem 'Ελύματ, whence might come "Lumat." Compare Chaucer's and Spenser's "Mart" for Mars. But I must confess that in the only passage in which I have found the word inflected—not that I have searched far and wide for its inflected occurrences—it is declined as of "the first declension." At least, "Elyma" is the ablative in the index to chap. xiii. of the Acts in the Vulgate, "Elyma mago ..... excecato." JOHN W. HALES.

THE 'DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY.'

THE following is the second part of a list of the names intended to be inserted under the letter F in the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' When one date is given, it is the date of death, unless otherwise stated. An asterisk is affixed to a date when it is only approximate. The editor of the Dictionary will be obliged by any notice of omissions or errors addressed to him at Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co.'s, 15, Waterloo Place, S.W. He particularly requests that when new names are suggested, an indication may be given of the source from which they are derived.

Fenn, Eleanor, Lady, *née* Frere, writer of works for the young, 1749-1813.  
Fenn, Humphrey, Puritan divine, fl. 1591.  
Fenn, James, Catholic divine, ex. 1594.  
Fenn, John, Catholic divine, 1615.  
Fenn, Sir John, editor of the 'Paston Letters,' 1790-94.  
Fenn, Rev. Joseph Finch, canon of Gloucester, 1834.  
Fennell, Greville, naturalist and angler, 1835.  
Fennell, James, actor and author, fl. 1793.  
Fenner, Dudley, Puritan divine, 1558\*-89.  
Fenner, Edward, judge, 1612.  
Fenner, William, B.D., Puritan divine, 1600\*-40.  
Fenning, Eliza, poisoner, ex. 1815.  
Fenton, Capt. E. Dyne, novelist, 1880.  
Fenton, Edward, navigator, 1550\*-1603.  
Fenton, Elijah, poet, 1683-1730.  
Fenton, Sir Geoffrey, military commander and translator, 1608.  
Fenton, Lavinia, afterwards Duchess of Bolton, 1760.  
Fenton, Richard, F.S.A., miscellaneous writer, 1740-1821.  
Fenton, Roger, D.D., 'Treatise of Usurie,' 1615-6.  
Fenwick, Mrs. Anne, Catholic lady, 1724-77.  
Fenwick, Francis, D.D., Benedictine, 1645-94.  
Fenwick, George, regicide, 1676.  
Fenwick, *alias* Caldwell, John, Jesuit, 1628, ex. 1679.  
Fenwick, Sir John, conspirator, 1645, ex. 1697.  
Fenwick, George, B.D., divine, 1690-1760.  
Fenwick, John, colonel, fl. 1643.  
Ferchard, or Ferquhard, King of Scotland, 632.  
Ferchard II., King of Scotland, 664.  
Ferdinand, Philip, Hebraist, 1553\*-98.

Ferrenham, Nicholas, Bishop of Durham, 1257.  
Ferg, or Fergue, Francis Paul, painter, 1689-1740.  
Fergus II., King of Scotland, 420.  
Fergus III., King of Scotland, 767.  
Fergushill, John, minister of Ayr, 1644.  
Ferguson, Adam, LL.D., scientific and historical writer, 1723-1818.  
Ferguson, Sir Adam, friend of Sir Walter Scott, 1771-1854.  
Ferguson, Rev. David, Scotch Reformer, 1532-98.  
Ferguson, James, F.R.S., mathematician and astronomer, 1710-76.  
Ferguson, James, Lord Pitfour, Scotch judge, 1700-77.  
Ferguson, James Frederic, Irish antiquary, 1807-55.  
Ferguson, John, founder of the Ferguson Bequest Fund, 1787-1856.  
Ferguson, Patrick, lieutenant-colonel, 1744-80.  
Ferguson, Robert, Calvinist divine and politician, 1638-1714.  
Ferguson, Robert, Scotch poet, 1750-74.  
Ferguson, Robert, M.D., medical writer, 1790-1865.  
Ferguson, Robert, D.D., F.S.A., Independent minister, 1806-75.  
Ferguson, Sir Ronald Crawford, general, 1773-1841.  
Ferguson, Sir Samuel, Q.C., LL.D., President of Royal Irish Academy, 1810-86.  
Ferguson, William, Scotch painter, 1690\*.  
Fergusson, Sir Charles Dalrymple, essayist, 1851.  
Fergusson, David, minister of Dunfermline, 1598.  
Fergusson, Sir James, Lord Kilkerran, Scotch judge, 1688-1759.  
Fergusson, James, legal writer, 1769-1842.  
Fergusson, James, D.C.L., F.R.S., architect, 1808-83.  
Fergusson, Robert, Scotch poet, 1750-74.  
Fergusson, Right Hon. Robert Cutlar, Judge Advocate-General, 1768-1838.  
Fergusson, Sir William, Bart., F.R.S., surgeon, 1808-77.  
Feria, Jane Dormer, Duchess of. See Dormer.  
Ferrals, Richard de, Archbishop of Dublin, 1306.  
Ferre, or Fairholm, Charles, Theological Professor at Edinburgh, 1557\*-1617.  
Fermor, Henrietta Louisa, Countess of Pomfret, 1761.  
Fermor, Thomas William, Earl of Pomfret, 1833.  
Fermor, Sir William, Bart., K.B., Royalist, 1671.  
Fermor, William, Lord Leominster, 1711.  
Fermour, Richard, merchant, 1632.  
Ferrie, Henry, D.D., Bishop of Chester, 1602-61.  
Ferrie, Sir John, antiquary, 1610\*.  
Ferrieham, Nicholas, Bishop of Durham, 1241.  
Ferneley, J. E., animal painter, 1782-1860.  
Ferrabee, Rev. George, musical composer, 1623.  
Ferrabosco, Alfonso, musician, fl. 1597.  
Ferrabosco, Alfonso, jun., musical composer, 1580\*-1652.  
Ferrabosco, Antonio, musician, 1628.  
Ferrabosco, John, Mus. B. composer, 1632.  
Ferrar, John, Deputy Governor of Virginia, 1590-1657.  
Ferrar, Nicholas, of Little Gidding, 1592-1637.  
Ferrar, Robert, Bishop of St. David's, ex. 1555.  
Ferrari, Giacomo Gottifredo, musician, 1759-1842.  
Ferrars, Edward, dramatist, 1534.  
Ferrars, or Ferrers, George, lawyer, historian, and poet, 1510\*-79.  
Ferrars, Henry, antiquary, 1549-1633.  
Ferrers, Benjamin, painter, 18th cent.  
Ferrers, Henry de, of Tubbury Castle, Staffordshire, temp. Will. I.  
Ferrers, Henry, Catholic antiquary, 1549-1633.  
Ferrers, Joseph, Carmelite, 1725-97.  
Ferrers, Laurence Shirley, 4th Earl, 1720-60. See Shirley.  
Ferrers, Robert de, Earl of Derby, 1139.  
Ferrers, Robert de, Earl of Derby, 1278.  
Ferrers, Washington Shirley, 5th Earl, 1778. See Shirley.  
Ferrers of Groby, Sir John Grey, Lord, 1461. See Grey.  
Ferry, Benjamin, F.S.A., architect, 1810-80.  
Ferriar, John, M.D., 'Illustrations of Sterne,' 1815.  
Ferrier, James Frederick, professor at St. Andrews, 1808-64.  
Ferrier, Miss Susan Edmonstone, novelist, 1782-1854.  
Ferris, Samuel, M.D., F.R.S., physician, 1831.  
Festing, Sir Francis Worgan, K.C.M.G., major-general, 1833-86.  
Festing, Michael Christian, composer, 1752.  
Fetherston, Richard, D.D., chaplain to Catharine of Aragon, ex. 1540.  
Fetherstonhaugh, Sir Timothy, Royalist, ex. 1651.  
Fettes, Sir William, Bart., founder of Fettes College.  
Feuchères, Baroness de. See Dawes, Sophia.  
Feversham, George Sondes, Earl of, 1677. See Sondes.  
Feversham, Lewis de Duras, 2nd Earl of, K.G., 1709. See Duras.  
Feylde, Thomas, poet, fl. 1520.  
Fiacre, St., 670\*.  
Fiddes, Richard, D.D., 'Life of Wolsey,' 1671-1725.  
Field, Barron, Chief Justice of Gibraltar, 1787-1846.  
Field, Edwin, artist, 1871.  
Field, Rev. Frederick, M.A., divine, 1801-85.  
Field, Frederick, F.R.S., chemist, 1827-85.  
Field, George, philosophical writer, 1781-1854.  
Field, Henry, apothecary, 1755-1837.  
Field, Henry, pianist, 1797-1843.  
Field, John, the proto-Copernican of England, 1519-87.  
Field, John, pianist and composer, 1742-1837.  
Field, Joshua, F.R.S., civil engineer, 1787-1863.  
Field, Nathaniel, actor, 1841\*.  
Field, or De la Field, Richard, Irish Jesuit, 1554\*-1605.  
Field, Richard, D.D., Dean of Gloucester, 1561-1616.  
Field, Theophilus, Bishop of Hereford, 1636.  
Field, Thomas, Irish Jesuit missionary, 1546-1628.  
Field, William, Unitarian minister, 1768-1851.  
Fielden, John, M.P., politician, 1849.  
Fielding, Anthony Vandyke Copley, painter, 1788-1855.  
Fielding, Basil, 2nd Earl of Denbigh, 1675.  
Fielding, Charles John, poet, 1761-88.  
Fielding, Henry, novelist, 1707-54.  
Fielding, Henry Borren, botanist, 1805-51.  
Fielding, Sir John, police magistrate, 1780.  
Fielding, John, engraver, fl. 1790.  
Fielding, Newton, engraver and painter, 1856.  
Fielding, Col. Robert, Beau Fielding, 1712.  
Fielding, Miss Sarah, novelist and translator, 1714-68.  
Fielding, Thomas, water-colour painter, 1793-1837.  
Fielding, Theodore Henry Adolphus, water-colour painter, 1781-1851.  
Fielding, Theodore Nathan, painter, 18th cent.  
Fielding, William, 1st Earl of Denbigh, 1643.

Fielding, William, police magistrate, 1747-1820.  
Fiennes, or Fienes, Anne, Lady Dacre, 1595.  
Fiennes, *alias* Clinton, Edward, Earl of Lincoln, K.G., 1514-85.  
Fiennes, Gregory, 10th Lord Dacre, 1594.  
Fiennes, James, 1st Lord Say and Sele, ex. 1450.  
Fiennes, John, one of Cromwell's peers.  
Fiennes, Nathaniel, Parliamentary commander, 1608-69.  
Fiennes, Thomas, 9th Lord Dacre of the South, 1517, ex. 1541.  
Fiennes, William, 1st Viscount Say and Sele, 1592-1662.  
Fife, Earls of. See Duff.  
Fife, Sir John, physician, 1796-1871.  
Fife, Macduff, 1st Earl of, 1056. See Macduff.  
Figg, James, gladiator and prize-fighter, 1734.  
Fibbie, William, Catholic divine, ex. 1582.  
Fiebeck, Roger, Catholic divine, ex. 1601.  
Fillan, St., missionary in Scotland, 777\*.  
Fillans, James, sculptor, 1808-52.  
Fillian, John, engraver, 1690\*.  
Filla, Robert, translator, fl. 1589.  
Filmer, Edward, D.C.L., dramatist, fl. 1697.  
Filmer, Sir Robert, writer on monarchy, 1647.  
Finan, St., 553.  
Finan, St., bishop, 661.  
Finbarr, St., Irish bishop, 623.  
Finch, Anne, afterwards Viscountess Conway. See Conway.  
Finch, Anne, Countess of Winchelsea, 1720.  
Finch, Daniel, 2nd Earl of Nottingham, and Earl of Winchelsea, 1647-1730.  
Finch, Rev. Edward, divine, 1642.  
Finch, Rev. Edward, musical composer, fl. 1704.  
Finch, Edward, M.P., general, 1756-1843.  
Finch, Francis Oliver, water-colour painter, 1802-62.  
Finch, Sir Henage, Speaker of House of Commons, 1631.  
Finch, Henage, Earl of Nottingham, 1621-82.  
Finch, Henage, Earl of Winchelsea, 1689.  
Finch, Henage, Earl of Aylesford, 1719.  
Finch, Sir Henry, serjeant-at-law, 1625.  
Finch, Henry, Dean of York, 1728.  
Finch, John, Catholic layman, ex. 1584.  
Finch, John, Lord Finch of Fordwich, 1584-1660.  
Finch, Sir John, M.D., F.R.S., ambassador, 1626-82.  
Finch, Robert, M.A., F.S.A., antiquary, 1783-1830.  
Finch, Sir Thomas, military commander, temp. Mary.  
Finch, William, merchant and traveller, fl. 1607.  
Finch-Hatton, Hon. Edward, diplomatist, 1771.  
Finch-Hatton, George William, Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, 1791-1858.  
Finden, Edward Francis, engraver, 1792-1857.  
Finden, William, engraver, 1787-1852.  
Findlater, Andrew, LL.D., compiler, 1801-85.  
Findlater, Rev. Charles, writer on agriculture, 1838.  
Findlater, Earl of. See Ogilvy.  
Findlater and Seafeld, James Ogilvy, 4th Earl of, 1664-1730. See Ogilvy.  
Findlay, Alexander G., geographer, 1812-75.  
Findlay, Robert, D.D., Divinity Professor at Glasgow, 1721-1814.  
Findlay, William, American politician, 1750\*-1821.  
Finet, Sir John, ambassador, 1571-1641.  
Finieux, John, judge, 1525.  
Fingal, Prince of Morven, b. 282\*.  
Fingall, Christopher Plunket, 2nd Earl of, 1649. See Plunket.  
Fingar, or Gungler, St., 455.  
Finger, Gottfried, musical composer, fl. 1717.  
Finglas, Patrick, Irish judge, fl. 1534.  
Finglow, or Fingley, John, Catholic priest, ex. 1536.  
Finian, St., bishop, 6th cent.  
Finingham, Robert de, Franciscan, 1460.  
Finlaison, John, statistician, 1783-1860.  
Finlay, J., Philhellene, 1828.  
Finlay, George, LL.D., historian, 1800\*-75.  
Finlay, John, Scotch poet and biographer, 1782-1810.  
Finlay, Kirkman, M.P., Lord Provost of Glasgow, 1773-1842.  
Finlayson, George, surgeon and traveller, 1790\*-1823.  
Finlayson, James, D.D., Scotch divine, 1758-1808.  
Finlayson, John, engraver, 1730\*-76\*.  
Finley, Samuel, D.D., Presbyterian divine, 1715-66.  
Finn, Mariana, painter and poet, 1798-1865.  
Finnerty, Peter, parliamentary reporter, 1766-1822.  
Finney, Samuel, miniature painter, 1721-1807.  
Fintan, St., abbot, 603.  
Fintan, St., surnamed Munnu, abbot, 634.  
Firebrace, Sir Henry, Royalist, 1619-91.  
Firmen, Giles, physician and divine, 1617-97.  
Firmen, Thomas, philanthropist, 1832-97.  
Firth, Mark, founder of the Firth College, Sheffield, 1818-80.  
Fischer, Johann Christian, oboist, 1735-1800.  
Fischer, John George Paul, miniature painter, 1786-1875.  
Fish, Simon, 'Supplication of the Beggars,' 1531\*.  
Fish, William, musical composer, 1775-1863\*.  
Fishacre, or Fiacre, Richard, Dominican, 1243.  
Fisher, Catherine, afterwards Mrs. Norris, actress, 1763.  
Fisher, Daniel, Dissenting minister, 1731-1807.  
Fisher, David, actor and theatrical manager, 1788-1858.  
Fisher, Edward, 'Marrow of Divinity,' fl. 1655.  
Fisher, Edward, engraver, 1730-85\*.  
Fisher, Jasper, D.D., dramatist, 1630\*.  
Fisher, John, D.D., cardinal, Bishop of Rochester, ex. 1535.  
Fisher, John, Jesuit, 1570\*-1641.  
Fisher, John, Bishop of Salisbury, 1748-1825.  
Fisher, John Abraham, Mus. D., composer, 1744-85\*.  
Fisher, Sir John William, surgeon, 1876.  
Fisher, Jonathan, painter, 1812.  
Fisher, Joseph, M.A., Archdeacon of Carlisle, 1705.  
Fisher, Mary, Quakeress, 17th century.  
Fisher, Payne, Poet Laureate, 1616-93.  
Fisher, Samuel, Quaker, 1669.  
Fisher, Samuel, M.A., Nonconformist divine, fl. 1693.  
Fisher, *alias* Hawkins, Thomas, M.P. for Warwick, 1576.  
Fisher, Thomas, F.S.A., antiquary, 1772-1836.  
Fisher, Admiral William, novelist, 1780-1852.  
Fisher, William Webster, M.D., Professor of Medicine at Cambridge, 1874.  
Fisk, John, preacher, 1676.  
Fisk, William H., painter, 1796-1872.  
Fisk, William Henry, artist, 1884.  
Fisker, Rev. William, Presbyterian minister, 1883.  
Fitch, Ralph, traveller in India, 1591.  
Fitch, Thomas, sub-prior of Christ Church, Dublin, 1517.  
Fitch, William, Capuchin, 1569-1611. See Canfield, Benedict.  
Fitch, William Stephenson, antiquary, 1792-1859.

XUM

Fitchett, John, poet, 1776-1833  
 Fitter, Daniel, Catholic divine, 1628-1700  
 Fitter, Francis, Catholic divine, 1622-1711  
 Fittler, James, engraver, 1758-1835  
 Fitton, Alexander, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, fl. 1691  
 Fitton, Lieut. Michael, naval commander, 1761-1852  
 Fitton, Peter, Catholic divine, 1657  
 Fitton, William Henry, M.D., F.R.S., geologist, 1780-1861  
 Fitzalan, Bertram, Carmelite, 1424  
 Fitzalan, Brian, Lord Fitzalan of Bedale, fl. 1305  
 Fitzalan, Edmund, Earl of Arundel, ex. 1323  
 Fitzalan, Henry, Lord Maltravers, 1537-56  
 Fitzalan, Henry, Earl of Arundel, K.G., 1513-80  
 Fitzalan, John, Earl of Arundel, 1297  
 Fitzalan, Mary, Countess of Arundel, 1557  
 Fitzalan, Richard, Earl of Arundel, 1576  
 Fitzalan, Richard, Earl of Arundel, K.G., ex. 1397  
 Fitz-Alan, alias Arundel, Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1353-1414. See Arundel.  
 Fitzalan, Thomas, Earl of Arundel, K.G., 1415  
 Fitz-Aldein, or De Burgh, William, Lord Deputy of Ireland, 1204  
 Fitzalwyn, Henry, Lord Mayor, 1212  
 Fitzball, Edward, dramatist, 1873  
 Fitz-Charles, Charles, Earl of Plymouth, 1650  
 Fitzclarence, Lord Adolphus, K.C.H., admiral, 1802-56  
 Fitzclarence, George, Earl of Munster, 1794-1842  
 Fitzgeffrey, Charles, divine and poet, 1575-1633  
 Fitzgeffrey, Henry, poet, fl. 1620  
 Fitzgerald, Catherine, Countess of Desmond, 1441-1603  
 Fitzgerald, Lord Edward, Irish rebel, 1763-98  
 Fitzgerald, Edward, Irish rebel, 1770-1807  
 Fitzgerald, Edward, journalist and poet, 1823  
 Fitzgerald, Edward, translator of Calderon, 1809-83  
 Fitz-Gerald, Elizabeth, Countess of Lincoln, "the Fair Geraldine," 1528-89  
 Fitz-Gerald, George, 16th Earl of Kildare, 1612-60  
 Fitz-Gerald, George Robert, "Fighting Fitz-Gerald," 1748-86  
 Fitzgerald, Gerald, Lord Offaly, 1205  
 Fitz-Gerald, Gerald, 8th Earl of Kildare, K.G., 1513  
 Fitz-Gerald, Gerald, 9th Earl of Kildare, 1487-1554  
 Fitz-Gerald, Gerald, 16th Earl of Desmond, 1582  
 Fitz-Gerald, Gerald, 11th Earl of Kildare, 1525-85  
 Fitz-Gerald, James, 15th Earl of Desmond, 1558  
 Fitz-Gerald, James, Earl of Desmond, "the Tower Earl," 1602  
 Fitz-Gerald, James, 1st Duke of Leinster, 1722-73  
 Fitz-Gerald, Right Hon. James, Irish lawyer and politician, 1742-1855  
 Fitz-Gerald, John, 1st Earl of Kildare, 1316  
 Fitz-Gerald, John, 6th Earl of Kildare, 1427  
 Fitz-Gerald, John, styled Earl of Desmond, fl. 1603  
 Fitz-Gerald, John Fitz-Edmund, Seneschal of Imokilly, 1589  
 Fitz-Gerald, Sir John Fitz-Edmund, Seneschal of Imokilly, 1528-1612  
 Fitzgerald, Sir John Forster, G.C.B., field-marshal, 1782-1877  
 Fitzgerald, John Villiers, Earl of Grandison, 1706  
 Fitzgerald, Maurice, Lord Offaly, 1177  
 Fitz-Gerald, Maurice, Lord Offaly, 1257  
 Fitz-Gerald, Maurice, Lord Offaly, 1277  
 Fitzgerald, Right Hon. Maurice, Knight of Kerry, 1774-1849  
 Fitz-Gerald, Maurice Fitz-Thomas, 1st Earl of Desmond, 1356  
 Fitzgerald, Pamela, widow of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, 1831  
 Fitzgerald, Sir Peter George, Bart., Knight of Kerry, 1808-80  
 Fitz-Gerald, Raymond, surnamed Le Gros, Anglo-Norman invader of Ireland, 1182  
 Fitz-Gerald, Robert, Irish Royalist, 1637-99  
 Fitz-Gerald, Thomas, 2nd Earl of Kildare, 1328  
 Fitz-Gerald, Thomas, 8th Earl of Desmond, ex. 1467  
 Fitz-Gerald, Thomas, 7th Earl of Kildare, 1477  
 Fitz-Gerald, Thomas, 10th Earl of Kildare, 1513-37  
 Fitzgerald, Rev. Thomas, M.A., classical scholar and poet, 1752  
 Fitzgerald, William, D.D., Bishop of Killaloe, 1814-83  
 Fitz-Gerald, William Robert, 2nd Duke of Leinster, 1749-1804  
 Fitzgerald, Right Hon. Sir William Robert Seymour Vesey, Governor of Bombay, 1818-85  
 Fitz-Gerald, William Thomas, poet, 1759-1829  
 Fitzgerald, William Vesey, Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey, 1843  
 Fitzgibbon, Edward, "Ephemeris," 1803-57  
 Fitzgibbon, John, Earl of Clare, 1749-1802  
 Fitzgibbon, Philip, Irish lexicographer, 1792  
 Fitz-Gilbert, Richard, 1st Earl of Clare, 1090  
 Fitzhamon, Robert, invader of Wales, fl. 1070  
 Fitzhardinge, Lord, See Berkeley.  
 Fitz-Harding, Robert, founder of monastery at Bristol, 1170  
 Fitzharris, Edward, political writer, ex. 1681  
 Fitzhenry, Mrs., actress, 1728-90  
 Fitz-Henry, Milner, Anglo-Norman invader of Ireland, 1220  
 Fitz-Herbert, Alleyn, Lord St. Helen's, 1753-1839  
 Fitzherbert, Sir Anthony, judge, 1538  
 Fitzherbert, Mrs. Maria Anne, wife of George IV., 1756-1837  
 Fitzherbert, Nicholas, Catholic writer, 1500-1612  
 Fitzherbert, Thomas, Jesuit, 1552-1640  
 Fitzherbert, William, Archbishop of York, 1154  
 Fitzherbert, Sir William, Bart., gentleman-usher to George IV., 1748-81  
 Fitzhugh, Robert, Bishop of London, 1436  
 Fitz-James, James, Duke of Berwick, 1671-1734  
 Fitz-James, Sir John, judge, 1542  
 Fitz-James, Richard, D.D., Bishop of London, 1522  
 Fitz-Joceline, Reginald, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1191  
 Fitz-John, Eustace, warrior, 1157  
 Fitz-John, Pain, Baron, warrior, 1136  
 Fitzmaurice, Henry Petty, Marquis of Lansdowne, 1780-1863. See Petty-Fitzmaurice.  
 Fitz-Maurice, James, "the Arch Traitor," 1579  
 Fitz-Maurice, Thomas, 1st Lord Kerry, 1280  
 Fitz-Maurice, Thomas, 16th Lord Kerry, 1502-90  
 Fitz-Nigel, or Fitz-Neale, Richard, Bishop of London, 1198  
 Fitz-Osborne, William, Earl of Hereford, 1072  
 Fitz-Patrick, Sir Barnaby, Lord of Upper Ossory, 1551  
 Fitzpatrick, Sir Jerome, M.D., physician, 1810  
 Fitz-Patrick, Richard, Lord Gowran, 1727  
 Fitz-Patrick, Right Hon. Richard, M.P., general, 1748-1813  
 Fitz-Peter, Geoffrey, Earl of Essex, 1215  
 Fitz-Ralph, Richard, Archbishop of Armagh, 1360  
 Fitz-Robert, or De Wells, Simon, Bishop of Chichester, 1207  
 Fitzroy, Augustus Henry, Duke of Grafton, K.G., 1736-1811  
 Fitzroy, James, Duke of Monmouth, 1649-85  
 Fitz-Roy, Charles, Duke of Southampton, K.G., 1662-1730  
 Fitz-Roy, Charles, 1st Lord Southampton, 1737-97

Fitzroy, Lord Charles, military commander, 1829  
 Fitz-Roy, Sir Charles Augustus, K.C.B., colonial governor, 1796-1858  
 Fitz-Roy, George, Duke of Northumberland, 1716  
 Fitzroy, George Henry, Duke of Grafton, 1844  
 Fitz-roy, Henry, Duke of Richmond and Somerset, K.G., 1519-36  
 Fitzroy, Henry, 1st Duke of Grafton, K.G., 1663-99  
 Fitzroy, Right Hon. Henry, M.P., politician, 1807-59  
 Fitz-Roy, Mary, Duchess of Richmond, 1557  
 Fitzroy, Admiral Robert, meteorologist, 1805-65  
 Fitz-Simeon, Simon, Irish Dominican, fl. 1322  
 Fitzsimon, Patrick, Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, 1769  
 Fitz-Simons, Henry, Jesuit, 1569-1644  
 Fitzsimons, Walter, Archbishop of Dublin, 1511  
 Fitz-Stephen, Robert, Anglo-Norman invader of Ireland, 1182  
 Fitzstephen, William, "Description of London," 1191  
 Fitz-Thedmar, Arnold, alderman of London, fl. 1274  
 Fitz-Thomas, Maurice, 1st Earl of Desmond, 1356  
 Fitzurse, Reginald, murderer of St. Thomas à Becket, fl. 1170  
 Fitz-Walter, John Ratcliffe, Lord, ex. 1494. See Ratcliffe.  
 Fitz-Walter, Robert, Lord Fitz-Walter, 1234  
 Fitz-Warine, Fulke, outlaw, temp. K. John  
 Fitz-William, Charles William Wentworth, Earl Fitz-William, K.G., 1857  
 Fitzwilliam, Edward, actor, 1788-1852  
 Fitzwilliam, Edward, song-writer, 1857  
 Fitzwilliam, Mrs. Fanny Elizabeth, actress, 1802-54  
 Fitzwilliam, Oliver, Earl of Tyrconnell, 1667  
 Fitz-William, Ralph, Lord Fitz-William, 1316  
 Fitzwilliam, Richard, 7th Viscount Fitzwilliam, 1740-1814  
 Fitzwilliam, Sir William, companion of William the Conqueror  
 Fitzwilliam, Sir William, Sheriff of London and Essex, 1534  
 Fitzwilliam, William, Earl of Southampton, 1542  
 Fitzwilliam, Sir William, Lord Deputy of Ireland, 1526-99  
 Fitzwilliam, William Shelton, writer on India, 1879  
 Fitz-William, William Wentworth, Earl Fitz-William, 1748-1833  
 Fitzwilliams, John, D.D., Nonjuring divine, 1699  
 Flabert, William E., "Annals of England," 1607-78  
 Flackfield, William, linen weaver, fl. 1700  
 Flambard, Ranulph, Bishop of Durham, 1128  
 Flamsteed, Rev. John, Astronomer Royal, 1646-1719  
 Flanagan, Roderick, historian of New South Wales, 1828-61  
 Flanagan, Thomas, Catholic divine, 1814-65  
 Flanders, Moll, criminal, 1603-80  
 Flann, Malistrech, Irish poet, 1056  
 Flannan, St., Bishop of Killaloe, fl. 639  
 Flannan, Thomas, poet and painter, 1633-88  
 Plattisbury, Philip, Irish historian, fl. 1517  
 Flavel, John, grammarian, 1596-1617  
 Flavel, John, Nonconformist divine, 1627-91  
 Flaxman, John, R.A., sculptor, 1755-1826  
 Flaxman, Miss Mary Ann, artist, 1769-1833  
 Fleccius, Gerberius, painter, fl. 1552  
 Flecknoe, Richard, poet, 1678  
 Fleet, Sir John, Governor of East India Company, fl. 1693  
 Fleet, St. William, 14th century  
 Fleetwood, Charles, general, 1692  
 Fleetwood, George, general, regicide, fl. 1660  
 Fleetwood, James, D.D., Bishop of Worcester, 1603-83  
 Fleetwood, Sir Peter Hesketh, Bart., founder of the town of Fleetwood, 1801-66  
 Fleetwood, William, Recorder of London, 1594  
 Fleetwood, William, Bishop of Ely, 1656-1723  
 Fleming, Miss, afterwards Mrs. Stanley, actress, 1861  
 Fleming, Rev. Abraham, antiquary and poet, 1552-1607  
 Fleming, Alexander, D.D., Scotch divine, 1770-1845  
 Fleming, Rev. Caleb, Sociolan, 1698-1779  
 Fleming, Sir Daniel, antiquary, 1636-1701  
 Fleming, Miss Elizabeth, friend of Sir Walter Scott, 1819-81  
 Fleming, Francis, musician, 1777  
 Fleming, Sir George, Bart., Bishop of Carlisle, 1668-1747  
 Fleming, James, 4th Lord Fleming, 1534-58  
 Fleming, John, 5th Lord Fleming, 1572  
 Fleming, John, 2nd Earl of Wigtown, b. 1600  
 Fleming, John Gibson, M.D., physician, 1809-79  
 Fleming, Sir Malcolm, Earl of Wigtown, 1390  
 Fleming, Marjorie, "Pet Marjorie"  
 Fleming, Patrick, Irish Franciscan, 1599-1631  
 Fleming, Robert, D.D., Scotch divine, 1630-94  
 Fleming, Robert, Scotch divine, 1680-1716  
 Fleming, Samuel, D.D., divine and poet, 1620  
 Fleming, Sir Thomas, Lord Chief Justice, 1544-1613  
 Fleming, Thomas, Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, 1666  
 Flemming, James, major-general, 1682-1750  
 Flemming, Richard, Bishop of Lincoln, 1431  
 Flemming, Robert, Dean of Lincoln, 1483  
 Fletcher, Gilbert, draughtsman and antiquary, 1773-1845  
 Fletcher, Abraham, mathematician, 1714-93  
 Fletcher, Alexander, D.D., Presbyterian divine, 1787-1860  
 Fletcher, Sir Andrew, Scotch judge, 1650  
 Fletcher, Andrew, political writer, 1653-1716  
 Fletcher, Andrew, Lord Milton, Scotch judge, 1692-1766  
 Fletcher, Archibald, parliamentary reformer, 1745-1828  
 Fletcher, Mrs. Eliza, "Autobiography," 1770-1858  
 Fletcher, Giles, LL.D., "Russe Commonwealth," 1549-1611  
 Fletcher, Giles, B.D., poet, 1588-1623  
 Fletcher, Henry, engraver, 18th century  
 Fletcher, Sir Henry, Bart., M.P., politician and Indian official, 1727-1807  
 Fletcher, James, "History of Poland," 1811-32  
 Fletcher, John, dramatist, Beaumont's associate, 1576-1625  
 Fletcher, John, D.D., Catholic divine, 1801-56  
 Fletcher, or De la Flechere, John William, Vicar of Madely, 1785  
 Fletcher, Joseph, D.D., Independent minister, 1784-1843  
 Fletcher, Joseph, statistician, 1813-82  
 Fletcher, Rev. Joseph, Dissenting minister, 1816-76  
 Fletcher, Mrs. Maria Jane, nee Jewsbury, essayist, 1800-33. See Jewsbury.  
 Fletcher, Rev. Phineas, poet, 1650  
 Fletcher, Richard, D.D., Bishop of London, 1593  
 Fletcher, Robert, poet, fl. 1581  
 Fletcher, Thomas, poet, fl. 1694  
 Flute, John, prior of Westminster, fl. 1440  
 Flexman, Roger, D.D., Dissenting minister, 1706-35  
 Flexmore, Robert, puritan minister, 1523-80  
 Flight, Benjamin, organ builder, 1767-1847  
 Flight, Dr. Walter, F.R.S., mineralogist, 1842-85  
 Flindell, Thomas, journalist and author, 1767-1824

Flinders, Capt. Matthew, voyager, 1774-1814  
 Flinter, George D., general in Spanish service, 1638  
 Flintoft, Rev. Luke, musical composer, 1727  
 Flinton, George, Catholic printer, 1584  
 Flitcroft, Henry, architect, 1697-1769  
 (To be continued.)

## THE SPRING PUBLISHING SEASON.

A new edition of E. V. B.'s "Days and Hours in a Garden" is announced by Mr. Stock. It is to contain a new preface and several additional illustrations by the author.

Mr. Fisher Unwin will publish immediately the sixth volume of "The Story of the Nations," entitled "The Moors in Spain" (Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole is the author),—and a "society novelette" by a new writer, entitled "Warring Angels."

Mr. Sheriff Spens and Mr. R. T. Younger have had in preparation for a long time a volume on the law of employers and employed as regards reparation for physical injury. It will be issued by Messrs. MacLehose, of Glasgow.

A new volume of poems, entitled "Gladys the Singer," by Mr. Eric Mackay, the author of "Love Letters of a Violinist," with a dedicatory sonnet by Mr. Robert Browning, will shortly be published by Messrs. Reeves & Turner.

## "FATHER" LONG.

THE Rev. James Long, who died in London a few days ago at the age of seventy-three, was in many ways a remarkable man. He passed the most important part of his life in India, where he was in the service of the Church Missionary Society, and especially endeared himself to the natives by his zealous endeavour to promote their social welfare. In 1861 he translated into English a drama "Nil Durpan," which exposed the tyranny of the indigo planters, and gave a harrowing account of the sufferings of the natives, and was, in fact, a sort of Oriental "Uncle Tom's Cabin." For this, and the opposition to certain phases of misrule of which it was a conspicuous example, Mr. Long was tried in Calcutta, heavily fined, and sent to prison for a month. During and after his imprisonment he was regarded by the people as a saint and hero. The name of "Padre Long" is still held in reverence by millions in Northern India. Mr. Long's enthusiasm as a social reformer, and his devotion to work that he regarded as a more essential part of Christianity than the preaching of doctrinal religion, brought him into some disfavour; but he continued to reside and travel about in India, with the northern portions of which he became well acquainted during an absence of thirty-one years from England. He rendered a service to the cause of popular education by translating into simple Bengali "The Vicar of Wakefield" and several other English works. After his return to Europe he lived generally in London, but made frequent visits to Russia and other countries, devoting much of his time to the study of national proverbs and folk-lore, especially in their religious bearings. He wrote various books and papers on these subjects, but it is to be feared that the public will never get the full benefit of his extensive researches. Shortly before his death he assigned to the Church Missionary Society a sum of 2,000*l.*, to be spent during seven years in providing for popular lectures on the religions of the East.

## CARLYLE ON POSITIVISM.

12, Well Road, Hampstead, April 4, 1887.

WITH reference to Prof. Baynes's interesting account of "An Evening with Carlyle," published in last week's *Athenæum*, and in answer to that part of it which relates to my book, I cannot do better than print the whole of my father's entry:—

"At Mr. Tait's [Mr. and Mrs. Gilchrist], 30 Dec. 1859. Mr. Baynes told Annie of his visit to Carlyle once with Lewes. Spent two hours there. C. very genial. Among other things C. said he had once thought it was a



delusion the necessity of going out of town in the summer, and had once stayed through it. Unendurable : a cloudless sky of heat : realized Tophet to him. 'Ah, old fellow !' quoth Lewes, 'you will know more about that by-and-by !' "

Then follows the paragraph which I have already quoted in my book. As will be seen, I am responsible for having condensed the entry to the lines bearing upon Positivism, relying upon asterisks to remind the reader that that which is quoted is an isolated fragment.

HERBERT HARLAKENDEN GILCHRIST.

### Literary Crossings.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Gower Street, and King's College, Strand, has pretty well agreed to present a joint petition to the Crown praying for a charter to grant degrees for a properly constituted university in London having three faculties at least—arts, science, and medicine. We regret to say that the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons will in all likelihood not join in the movement, as they intend to urge a petition and draft charter of their own, which we are inclined to hope will be refused, as a punishment for their desertion of the cause of liberal education in favour of their own professional interests. The arrangements of the University of London with regard to medicine are less defective than with regard to arts and law, as it has never attempted to give medical degrees without requiring a course of training from the candidates. The Royal Colleges imagine they are strong enough to stand alone ; but intrinsically they have not nearly so good a case as University and King's.

A new work, entitled 'A Modern Zoroastrian,' by Mr. Samuel Laing, author of 'Modern Science and Modern Thought,' will be shortly published.

THE third volume of Mr. Hutchison's 'History of Banking,' completing the work, will be published at an early date. It will deal with matters of interest to bankers which were not touched on in the former volumes, which are nearly out of print.

THE forthcoming number of the *English Historical Review* will include the following articles : 'Visigothic Spain,' by T. Hodgkin, D.O.L. ; 'Confiscation for Heresy in the Middle Ages,' by Henry C. Lea ; 'The History of 1852-60 and Greville's Latest Journals,' by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone (mentioned in the *Athenæum* of March 19th) ; 'Ctesias and the Semiramis Legend,' by Mr. Robertson Smith ; and 'The Deification of Alexander the Great,' by Mr. D. G. Hogarth.

MR. S. R. GARDINER will publish in the same issue the text of a scheme of toleration propounded at Uxbridge in 1644/5, containing the proposals of the Oxford clergy ; and Mr. H. Morse Stephens will print a narrative of the defence of the Tuileries on the 10th of August, 1792, written by the commander of the Swiss guards, Baron de Durler.

MR. LINLEY SAMBOURNE has completed the sketches to illustrate 'Sherryana,' the long-promised volume of historical and social anecdotes by "F. W. C.," which will shortly appear.

It is said that Miss Müller contemplates starting a newspaper shortly which will be

devoted to questions relating to women, their political and social interests.

AT the meeting of the Shelley Society on Wednesday next Mr. Buxton Forman will read a paper on the causes which led Shelley to write and publish his pamphlet entitled 'A Proposal for putting Reform to the Vote.' Messrs. Reeves & Turner are about to re-issue, in a cheaper form and with additional material, Mr. Forman's library edition of Keats's 'Works' in four volumes.

MR. MAX O'RELL will begin a lecturing tour in the United States in October next.

MR. MONCURE CONWAY writes from Philadelphia on March 20th :—

"I had a pleasant hour with Walt Whitman this afternoon at his house in Camden, a suburb of this city reached by ferry, having found him in good spirits and exceptionally good health. He had just received a cordial and somewhat touching letter from Lord Tennyson, which he showed me, sent in return for a little criticism which he (Whitman) lately wrote in the *Critic* on the Laureate's new volume. My old friend—I have known him personally since 1855, when the 'Leaves of Grass' first appeared—expressed the warmest feelings of gratitude and tenderness towards England and his friends there. He says that among his greatest pleasures of recent years have been the visits of English gentlemen, travelling actors especially having generally called on him. He is just now engaged in writing a biographical essay on Elias Hicks, founder of the 'Hicksite' or rationalistic branch of Quakers. It is a labour of love. Hicks, like Whitman, was a native of Brooklyn, and Walt remembers, when ten years of age, to have heard him preach. Elias Hicks is one of the most striking of American figures—a sort of mystical and eloquent Thomas Paine. Whitman has gathered many curious anecdotes concerning this singularly neglected personage, and his biography, which will probably be preceded by a paper in *Lippincott's Magazine*, will be of historic interest."

MR. EBSWORTH has completed, and will issue immediately after Easter, a fresh part (xvii.) of 'The Roxburghe Ballads,' devoted chiefly to a "First Group of Early Naval Ballads," mainly historical, on the Spanish Armada, the sea-fights of the George Aloe and the Sweepstake, Capt. Ward and other pirates, &c. ; also, preceding these, the continuation of "Love-Ballads," and a special "Group of Good-Fellows." Part xviii. will contain early romantic and legendary ballads, completing the sixth and penultimate volume. The work draws near an end.

THE death is announced, at the age of eighty, of Mr. William Stevens, the publisher of the *Family Herald*. Mr. Stevens was the youngest son of the founder of the well-known firm of Stevens & Sons, law publishers. He became a printer. From 1840 or so his business consisted mainly in the printing of newspapers, and he had a turn for founding them. He had a share in bringing out *Douglas Jerrold's Weekly Newspaper*, also the *Reader*. In 1858 he made a speculation which proved profitable in buying the *Family Herald*. He sold his printing business about twenty years ago, and thenceforth confined his energies to publishing the *Family Herald*.

THE tendency to extend the Free Libraries Act in the suburban districts of Manchester, as in the London suburbs, appears to be increasing. In Moss Side, adjoining Manchester, a poll of the ratepayers has been

taken, and on Saturday last it was announced that there was a majority of fifty in favour of the adoption of the Act.

THE first volume of the revised edition of Prof. Villari's 'Life of Savonarola' has been published in Italy, and the second volume will be out in a few months. Madame Villari is translating the work into English.

MRS. KATE MASON ROWLAND, of Baltimore, is writing the life of George Mason, author of the Virginia Bill of Rights, and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1787.

MR. MACVEY NAPIER writes to us complaining of our having spoken last week of W. Empson as having "succeeded Jeffrey as the editor of the *Edinburgh Review*." Of course we presumed our readers were aware that Mr. Napier's father was Jeffrey's immediate successor, as Mr. Empson was only appointed in 1847, on Jeffrey's suggestion, when Prof. Macvey Napier died. We are sorry that a slight carelessness of phrase should have caused Mr. Napier pain.

THE chief parliamentary papers of the week are a continuation of the list of members of Parliament (recent), price 3½d., and Egypt, No. 3, 1887, Finance, price 1s. 5d. There are reports on the proceedings of the Opal at the Solomon Islands, on mail contracts (India and China), and on drift nets ; also reports on the trade of Havre, Barcelona, Volo, and Damascus.

### SCIENCE

*Railway Problems : an Inquiry into the Economic Conditions of Railway Working in Different Countries.* By J. S. Jeans. (Longmans & Co.)

MR. JEANS claims that his book is "the first which has aimed at an examination of the economic conditions of railway working throughout the world."

"The greater cost of transport in the United Kingdom is a factor in the industrial situation that cannot be either denied or ignored. Ten years ago a distinguished French economist estimated the mean goods tariff on British railways at 21 per cent. higher than that on the French lines ; and since then the difference appears to have become still more adverse to England."

In 1879 the Belgian statistician M. le Hardy de Beaulieu, in a report to the Belgian Chamber of Representatives on the public works of that country, called attention to the fact that in the countries which surround Belgium, and contend with her produce in the markets of the world, the railway companies are paying off their bonds, extinguishing their capital by sinking funds, and advancing towards a period when the railways will be in the hands of the State free from all charges for interest on capital. "What then," the report asks, "will be the condition of that people which has neglected to extinguish the charges weighing on its traffic ?"

A question which assumed so much gravity in the opinion of continental statesmen, in a case where the cost of railways was under 25,000*l.* a mile (or almost exactly that of the railways of the United Kingdom in 1838), is indeed significant when repeated in a country which has now laid out double that sum

per mile on her own railways. In England and Wales the cost per mile of these works amounted to 49,800*l.* in 1884, and to 42,486*l.* per mile over the whole of the United Kingdom. The vital question as regards this enormous outlay is one on which proper attention has not hitherto been fixed. It is that of the actual capacity of a railway for transport. The general law of prosperous business is that by the increase of the capital employed not only the gross, but the relative profits are proportionately increased. This law, however, does not apply to the English railways. Capital cost per mile has increased most rapidly, but the nett earning per cent. on capital has been stationary, or has even shown a decline. Half a century of experience has shown us that a very sharp and definite limit has practically been fixed on the earnings of our railway capital—a limit which has been far overpassed by the great railway system of France, and which was altogether unknown in the earlier times of our own canal transport. Any work on the subject of railway economy that fails to give due weight to this matter first is like the play of 'Hamlet' with the part of Hamlet omitted.

Much patient research has been bestowed by Mr. Jeans on the statistics of railways, foreign as well as English, and his volume furnishes a storehouse of valuable information. His thirty-two chapters form, as may be surmised from their titles, a useful digest of many of the chief features to which the attention of the student should be directed. The weak point of this, as of so many statistical works, is the want of direction by, or at all events association with, men of that practical experience which must always control the work of the statistician, if it is to be not only exhaustive, but wrought to scale. It is not so very long ago that a naval captain at one of the meetings of the Statistical Society pointed out that the author of an elaborate paper, which was adorned by a formal warning to all concerned that statistics could only be handled by experts, based a weighty argument on what turned out to be the misplacement of a decimal point. A slip of the same kind is made by Mr. Jeans (p. 422) in comparing the cost of transport by steam collier and by railway, when he makes the cost of transport by rail only 34 per cent. more than by sea, a statement the absurdity of which is at once apparent to any practical man. But the Blue-book to which he refers as authority, and in which the figures which he quotes are to be found, gives the first of the prices thus compared as the cost of one ton of cargo conveyed for a mile, and the second as that of the transport of a ton of loaded train for the same distance; and the witness cited goes on to say that he considers that from 0.83*d.* to 1.10*d.* per unit of nett traffic is the lowest paying railway charge. The difference between gross and nett tonnage by water is comparatively slight; by land the latter forms only about a third or less of the former.

The importance of the control of the work of the statistic by the special knowledge of the man of practice, which is illustrated by the above remarks, becomes cardinal when applied to a subject of such national interest as the railway system. Mr. Jeans is far from undervaluing the importance of the problems, of some of which his statement

is a first step towards solution. "If there is any one feature," he says (p. 269),

"of the goods traffic of our modern railway system that is paramount in its claims upon the attention of mankind, and absorbing in the interest which it is entitled to excite, it is the undoubted fact that it is the largest and most important business that has ever been carried on in the annals of the world."

The total railway freight transport of the world, no doubt, is of stupendous magnitude. But as far as England is concerned we are probably much less affected by the change in our inland transport, great as it is, than by the revolution that has been wrought in our maritime commerce by the improvements in steam navigation. The railway companies of the United Kingdom have hitherto succeeded in their resolve not to publish any such accounts as would throw clear light on their working. We are unaware of the average distance for which a passenger, a ton of goods, or a ton of minerals is carried on our lines; and we are, therefore, obliged to guess at many points from the fuller accounts of the foreign railways. Still we can compare the actual sums spent in railway carriage with those laid out in other modes of transport by ourselves; and the comparison is such as rather to moderate the terms we have quoted from Mr. Jeans. It has been calculated that in 1880 we spent 106,000,000*l.* sterling in carriage of goods, of which 60,000,000*l.* were paid for shipping freight, 35,700,000*l.* for railway freight, 9,300,000*l.* for carriage by road, and 1,000,000*l.* for carriage by canal. The public paid on an average, it is reckoned, in this year 1.25*d.* for each ton of freight carried for a mile on our railways. The corresponding charge for steam freight from New York to Liverpool was 0.098*d.* per ton per mile, or about one-twelfth of that for an equal distance by land. Manifestly, therefore, the 60,000,000*l.* of freight by sea represents a much more important as well as a much more cheaply conducted business than that covered by the 35,700,000*l.* received by our railway companies.

Mr. Jeans, indeed (p. 419), gives figures which would make the gross earnings from transportation by canals amount to over 67,000,000*l.* a year. As the capital invested in canals, according to the last parliamentary return, was a little under 14,000,000*l.* sterling, it is unnecessary to dwell on the magnitude of the error. It appears to have arisen from taking the annual value of "inland navigations, docks, drains, and levels" as applicable to "canals," and is a signal instance of the danger of attempting statistical work without the control of practical knowledge of the subject analyzed. The extraordinary nature of this blunder is accentuated by a note on the same page, which estimates the total value of coal and metals produced in 1884 at 64,000,000*l.*, of which "the railways received 15,500,000*l.* for transport."

The information collected as to the vital question of railway or canal transport is vitiated by the same want of control. On p. 216 it is shown that one-eighth of a penny (0.125*d.*) per ton per mile is the charge for the use of waggons for mineral traffic. But on p. 403 a statement is quoted to the effect that minerals are carried on the Midland Railway at a total cost of "only 0.178*d.* per ton per mile, or about 27 per cent. less than

the minimum cost shown for canal transport."

The italics are Mr. Jeans's. "Another authority," he adds, "has calculated, on what appears to be fully adequate data, that on the Great Northern Railway the cost per ton per mile of working mineral traffic is not more than 0.2385*d.*" But on p. 414 the average cost of transport of all kinds of merchandise and mineral traffic in the United Kingdom is taken at 1.10*d.* per ton per mile, and on the preceding page this is compared with the corresponding costs in Belgium and in France. To place side by side with such detailed figures absurd statements to the effect that more than 75 per cent. of the non-passenger traffic is carried at either a fifth or a fourth of a penny per mile is to add perplexity to a subject which is already veiled in purposed obscurity. Light is desirable; but if the companies persist in withholding it, it is really not necessary to add to the existing darkness.

We could wish to have been able to speak in higher terms of a work of which the motive is most praiseworthy, and to which a large amount of patient research must have been devoted. As an index of the sources of information and a summary of much that is of unquestioned value the book is one which it is desirable to possess. But as far as it is consulted as authoritative it is calculated to mislead. Mutually exclusive statements are placed side by side without any apparent perception of their contradictory nature, and the shareholder who wishes to form some idea of the reason why he gets so much less from the high English tariffs than the shareholder on one of the great French lines does for charges much lower will find little light thrown on that question by the author of 'Railway Problems.'

*The Zoological Record for 1885.* (Van Voorst.)

—This volume is, we suppose, to be the last edited by Prof. Jeffrey Bell, of the Zoological Department of the British Museum. Owing to the special efforts of the recorders, it has appeared at an earlier date than usual. The editor is much to be congratulated on the result. Prof. P. Bertkau supplies the record of the Arachnida, with a list of the new genera and species of 1883 and 1884, which was wanting in the last two volumes. Many other changes occur on the staff, as announced in the preface of vol. xxi. The Tunicata are treated of by Prof. W. A. Herdman; the Mollusca and Brachiopoda by Mr. Hoyle; the Polyzoa by Mr. G. R. Vine; and the Crustacea by Mr. G. H. Fowler, who thus divide amongst them the work formerly done by Prof. E. von Martens. The Insecta, except the Neuroptera and Orthoptera, retained by Mr. McLachlan, fall now to Mr. D. Sharp in the place of Mr. W. F. Kirby. With regard to the mammalia, it is extraordinary that since the remarkable discovery of the eggs of *Ornithorhynchus* and *Echidna* was announced in 1884 there should be nothing of any importance concerning the details of the embryology of the Monotremata to record in the present volume. As Mr. W. L. Sclater remarks, the main advance in our knowledge of the mammalia has been paleontological, and due to the researches of Prof. Cope and Mr. Lydekker. Mr. A. H. Evans considers that the most remarkable ornithological work which appeared during the year 1885 was, without doubt, the part of the volume of the 'Standard Natural History' treating of birds, by Dr. Stejneger. Dr. Stejneger propounds a classification of birds which the recorder states to be almost entirely new as regards the large divisions of the class Aves, and especially in relation to its fossil forms. Dr. Stej-



neger's labours can in no wise be neglected by any worker on systematic ornithology. From the synopsis of the classification printed by the recorder he appears to adopt Prof. Marsh's views as to the classificatory relations of extinct birds. Amongst the literature on Reptilia and Amphibia the completion of the recorder Dr. Boulenger's own catalogue of the lizards in the British Museum, second edition, is one of the most important items. The results of Barrois's researches on the remarkable and little known form *Anchinia*, allied to *Doliolum*, are perhaps the most interesting feature of Prof. Herdman's able record on the Tunicata. Mr. Hoyle's contribution on the Mollusca is characterized by a most excellent summary of the new work done on the anatomy and physiology of the group. On the whole, the *Record* fully maintained its standard under Prof. Bell.

## BOTANICAL LITERATURE.

*The Flora of Leicestershire*. Issued by the Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society. (Williams & Norgate).—The preparation of a local flora is so obvious a duty on the part of a local natural history society that its members will hardly expect to be thanked for their work. The manner in which it is accomplished may, however, demand recognition. In the present instance the basis was afforded by a MS. list prepared by the late Rev. W. H. Coleman so long ago as 1852. The list has been revised and brought up to date by a committee of the society, and the materials have been arranged according to Hooker's 'Student's Flora.' It is evident that this compilation, from the nature of things, is likely to be deficient in uniformity of treatment. There may be a superficial appearance of homogeneity not warranted by facts. It is impossible to say whether the different contributors to this book really mean the same thing when they make use of the same name. In working out the geographical distribution of the species throughout the county this may lead to some embarrassment and occasional inaccuracy. Perhaps it is a sense of this inevitable difficulty that has led the compilers to devote less attention than would otherwise have been desirable to the distribution of species, and in particular of varieties, in the different districts of the county. There is no great difference in elevation of surface throughout the area, but the physical features and the geological conformation of the district are singularly different in character from the monotonous arrangements that prevail in some other Midland counties. Oolite, lias, red sandstone, coal measures, and carboniferous limestone all lend diversity to the scenery and to the flora, while the occurrence of hills of granite and slate comes as a surprise to those not familiar with the geology of the county. Charnwood Forest is, indeed, so exceptionally interesting that we could have wished the authors had seen their way to give a fuller account of its vegetation. As it is we are told that about a hundred flowering plants and several hundreds of cryptogams owe their prolonged existence to this remnant of a vast mountain chain which in Devonian times stretched across England from north-west to south-east: "The fading relics of an Arctic flora found their last refuge on these rugged crags and lingered there even into the present century. They are now reduced to a few rare and dwarfed examples of *Empetrum nigrum*, and some of those hardy forms which can exist alike in the southern swamps and by the northern glaciers.....Groby Pool is perhaps the most remarkable botanical locality in the county. It has a flora almost peculiar to itself." Such passages as these excite the reader's desire to know what are the plants growing in so interesting a locality; but no means are afforded to the reader of ascertaining this save by the tedious process of turning over each page separately, or wading

through long tables to eliminate from a long list of names the few that are really important. The book is, however, something more than a catalogue, for it contains occasional notes of interest. Alluding to the common shepherd's purse, *Capsella bursa pastoris*, a list of eight varieties is given, but it is significantly added that the Leicestershire forms do not tally exactly with those described in Mr. Hobkirk's monograph; nor is there any closer agreement between these latter and those described by other monographers, nor between these among themselves. Our authors, however, are surely in error when they speak of this plant (p. 16) being perpetually "hybridized." The value of a book like the present can only be fully tested in the field, or in the study with the specimens actually before the reader; but we have said enough to show that the botanist who has no connexion with the county will, nevertheless, find much to interest him in its pages. The literary man will be glad to be reminded of the fact that Crabbe, while acting as chaplain to the Duke of Rutland at Belvoir, botanized in the neighbourhood and contributed to the natural history records of the county. It will also be news, we expect, to most botanists that Crabbe was one of their number. Two maps, various tables, and a good index materially enhance the value of the volume.

*Handbook of the British Flora. For the Use of Beginners and Amateurs*. By George Bentham, C.M.G., F.R.S. Fifth Edition, revised by Sir J. D. Hooker. (Reeve & Co.)—Were it not for the concluding statement in the title above quoted, it would be unnecessary to say a word about a book in its fifth edition. The revision of Bentham's 'Handbook,' which was drawn up in accordance with one principle, by the author of the 'Student's Flora,' which was compiled upon an opposite plan, is sufficient to excite the curiosity of botanists. Sir Joseph Hooker has, however, done wisely in not attempting to modify Bentham's text, except in those cases where the correction of errors or the addition of more recently obtained information demanded some change. A reference to its pages shows that many of the newly discovered forms have been inserted, and that considerable additions have been made to the details of geographical distribution. The preface shows signs of imperfect proof-reading, as, for instance, in the note at p. iv, where the reader might be led to infer that Babington's 'Manual' had reached at least the forty-seventh edition! The last complete sentence on p. vii also stands in need of revision. A complete list of synonyms and of varietal forms would have been a serviceable addition, and some indication of the significance of the numbers given after the specific names should have been afforded. It is to be presumed that these numbers refer to the 'Illustrations,' now published separately. These minor defects do not materially detract from the value of a book which without doubt is the best introduction to British botany that the beginner or amateur can have.

*An Elementary Text-Book of British Fungi*. By William Delisle Hay. (Sonnenschein & Co.)—This is an attempt to convey instruction upon fungi, especially from an alimentary point of view. Considering the number and excellence of elementary treatises already in the field, we hardly think the author has supplied a want. The vagueness of his definitions, the diffuseness of his style, in spite of "the book.....[having been] shorn of its redundant rhetoric," and more especially his fantastic nomenclature, do not predispose the critic in the author's favour. The dark jelly spout, the destroying angel, the golden spindle spike, the sickener and the sickener's sister—these are only a few out of many scores of names which the playful fancy of the author has invented. Their proper place is the author's own note-book. To let them escape from their sanctuary is to inflict a wrong upon suffering

students and to expose their author to ridicule. Some sixty plates are given, the said plates consisting of woodcuts mostly taken, as it appears, from Dr. Cooke's 'Handbook of British Fungi.' The singular thing is that while the text is confined to the description of a relatively few prominent species, some hundreds of Dr. Cooke's figures are given without one word of explanation other than the name. The woodcuts, indeed, seem to have been thrown in merely to fill up the book. This proceeding is almost as surprising as the author's nomenclature. Lest we should convey an unfair impression of a curious book, it ought to be added that some portions of it may really be useful to beginners, while the recipes for cooking are unusually full. It is necessary, however, to caution the reader against following Mr. Hay's unsupported testimony as to the harmlessness of certain species. His experience is widely different from that of others. To those collectors on the look-out for curiosities in "menus" we commend that on p. 226. It is too long for quotation, but the mention of spindleshanks au diable, soused stumptufts, blushers à la Chapsal, and oak tongue à la Druidesse will stimulate the reader's sense of the ludicrous if it do not titillate his palate.

## GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

*The Mittheilungen* of the Vienna Geographical Society publishes letters from Dr. Lenz, giving an account of that explorer's journey from Kasongo's, which he left on June 26th, 1886, to Lake Nyassa, where he arrived in October last. Dr. Lenz has since returned home by way of the Shire and Kilimani. He abandoned his original plan of going to Uganda and Unyoro, partly on account of the severe illness of his companion Bohndorf, partly also because of the unfavourable political condition of the country. Dr. Lenz says that the Arabs on the Upper Congo look forward to Tippo Tip returning among them as governor of Said Barghash. They appear to be jealous of his great wealth and influence. The expulsion of the Belgians from Stanley Falls Station was brought about by Mr. Deane's injudicious interference with domestic slavery and his intemperate conduct generally. This is stated very circumstantially by Dr. Baumann, who left Dr. Lenz at the Stanley Falls and returned to the west coast.

A new and enlarged edition of 'The Church Missionary Atlas' is being published at the Church Missionary House. Two parts, dealing with Africa, the Levant, and India, have been issued. The maps have, of course, had all the stations of the Society inserted upon them, and in some instances even the stations of other missionary societies have been inserted. The plan on which this is done is not quite intelligible. Why, for instance, is there no indication of the Universities' Mission stations on the maps of Eastern Africa, which are on a large scale, while "other missions" are indicated (not quite correctly though) on the map of the Niger? "Romish" missions are frequently referred to in the text, but have in no instance been admitted to any of the maps. The text, by-the-by, is not always trustworthy. It is absurd to write after the explorations of Flegel that "the Binué is still one of the problems of African geography."

*The Deutsche Geographische Blätter* publishes an interesting biography of Eduard Schnitzler, better known as Emin Pasha. Dr. Schnitzler is a native of Oppeln in Prussian Silesia, and was educated at the gymnasium of Neisse and in the universities of Breslau, Berlin, and Königsberg. From his earliest youth he was a great collector of butterflies, beetles, and minerals, and this love of natural history he has remained faithful to throughout his career in the East. Among the two thousand specimens of birds forwarded by him to Dr. Hartlaub, and now in the Bremen Museum, there are several new genera.

Mr. W. Jolly's paper 'On Realistic and Dramatic Methods in teaching Geography,' published in the *Scottish Geographical Magazine*, contains several hints deserving the attention of teachers, and applicable also to other branches of knowledge. Like nearly all able teachers he advises his readers to "cast far from them and their children with disgust all so-called 'elementary geographies.'" The same number of the magazine contains a popular article on 'The Congo: its Past and Present,' by Col. Sir Francis de Winton.

'De Angola á Contra Costa,' the account of the remarkable journey across Africa by Messrs. Capello and Ivens in 1884-5, has just been published at Lisbon, and we presume an English version will shortly make its appearance. In the mean time a short abstract, with a map showing the route with considerable detail, will be found in *Petermann's Mitteilungen* for February. The *Mitteilungen* also publishes some further "coast studies" from North Africa, by Prof. T. Fischer, which deal with the Bay of Bona and the Gulf of Tunis; and the result of hypsometrical observations made by Drs. Stübel and Reiss in South America, and computed by Prof. Kuntze.

#### CHEMICAL NOTES.

VICTOR MEYER has communicated to the German Chemical Society some new observations on the properties of some of the metals. He finds that magnesium melts at a temperature that cannot be far short of 800° C.; as it is not completely volatilized at a white heat, the density of its vapour cannot be determined. Attempts to ascertain the densities of the vapours of antimony and of the newly discovered metal germanium were also unsuccessful; it was found, however, that antimony could be completely, although slowly, volatilized at about 1300° C.

Some very curious observations have been made by Thomson and Threlfall on the effect of passing electric sparks through nitrogen contained in a tube at a pressure less than 0.8 of an inch of mercury. A very slow, permanent diminution of the volume of the nitrogen occurs, which at a pressure of only 0.3 of an inch may amount to as much as 8 to 12 per cent. of the original volume. If the tube be now heated at 100° C. for several hours, the original volume is regained. It would seem as though some modification of nitrogen were formed, bearing to ordinary nitrogen a similar relation to that which ozone bears to oxygen. The existence of such an allotropic form of nitrogen has long been urged by Mr. G. S. Johnson.

The atomic weight of gold has been redetermined by Kriess. As the result of a large number of experiments he adopts the number 196.64.

At the last meeting of the Chemical Society experiments were brought forward by Dr. A. Richardson to show that at 500° C. nitrogen peroxide is decomposed into nitric oxide and oxygen, the gas becoming nearly colourless.

Mr. Gowland, of the Japanese Mint, has investigated the effects produced by the presence of small quantities of bismuth on the ductility of silver. He finds that when silver is obtained from copper containing bismuth, by the liquation process with subsequent cupellation of the argentiferous lead, it contains part of the bismuth which was present in the copper. This silver is brittle, even though the bismuth is present in only small amount. The ingots prepared with such silver are not uniform in composition, the parts which have solidified last being richer in silver. The coinage bars prepared from this silver cannot be rolled without special treatment, and even then are hard and unsuitable for mintage.

M. Berthelot has continued his researches on the direct absorption of nitrogen from the atmosphere by soils, his last communication to the Académie des Sciences describing the results obtained with vegetable soils. The soils were placed in vessels of glazed earthenware, some

under cover, others exposed to air and rain. The results, he considers, show that such soils continually absorb nitrogen from the air, even when they are not supporting vegetation. Exposure to rain seems to increase the amount of absorption. M. Berthelot's conclusions will require far more experimental proof before they meet with general acceptance.

#### ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

THE first volume of the 'History and Work of the Warner Observatory, Rochester, N.Y.' has been published, containing a description of the instruments (which include an equatorial telescope, by Alvan Clark & Sons, of 16 inches aperture), and a record of the results of the observations made since the establishment of the observatory in 1883. It is well known that Prof. Swift has devoted most of his time to the discovery of new nebulae, of which a large number have been found and their places published from time to time in the columns of the *Astronomische Nachrichten*. It is proposed during the present year to continue this work, and also to further examine some of the more remarkable nebulae which have been found by other discoverers as well as by Prof. Swift himself. Appended to the volume is a series of the Warner Prize Essays in the order in which they have been awarded, the first being on comets and the others on the sky-glow or red sunsets which attracted so much attention about three years ago. No fewer than twenty-one Warner prizes for the discovery of comets have been awarded since they were first proposed in 1881.

We have received the numbers of the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani* for November, December, and January, completing Prof. Tacchini's observations of the solar spots, faculae, and protuberances to the end of 1886. During that year the diminution of the spots and faculae was almost continuous, but was especially marked in the month of November, on which Prof. Riccio has a note in the December number of the *Memorie*, stating that in the forty days included between the 31st of October and the 9th of December only one very small spot was seen.

The great progress made in celestial photography at the Paris Observatory by the brothers Henry renders the little work which has recently been published by Admiral Mouchez, the Director, under the title 'La Photographie Astronomique à l'Observatoire de Paris,' of especial interest. It commences with a résumé of the history of previous works of the same kind, concludes with a section on the scheme of constructing by the co-operation of different observatories a photographic map of the whole heavens, and is embellished with photographs of Jupiter, of Saturn, of the star-clusters in Gemini and Hercules, and of two regions in the moon, viz. the environs of the ring-plains Eratosthenes (which forms the frontispiece) and Archimedes.

Prof. G. W. Hough, Director of the Dearborn Observatory, Chicago, U.S., has published in Nos. 2778-9 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* a catalogue of 209 new double stars, discovered and observed by him at irregular intervals during the last five years with the 18½-inch refractor, when that instrument was not occupied in planetary observations or on other special objects. Some of these newly discovered couples have been observed three or four times, and altogether 550 measures of the 209 pairs (most of which are difficult objects requiring good atmospheric conditions for their measurement) have been obtained.

Mr. Espin announces in Circular No. 16 of the Liverpool Astronomical Society that he has discovered a new red star, magnitude 7½, in the constellation Cygnus. It shows a very well-marked spectrum of the third type. It is very near the sixth magnitude star  $\epsilon$  (26) Cygni, which it follows by about five seconds, its place being R.A. 19<sup>h</sup> 58<sup>m</sup> 15<sup>s</sup>, N.P.D. 40° 16'.

#### SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—March 31.—The President in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'Note on the Development of Voltaic Electricity by Atmospheric Oxidation,' by Dr. A. Wright and Mr. C. Thompson. 'On Clausius's Formula for the Change of State from Liquid to Gas applied to Messrs. Ramsay and Young's Observations,' by Prof. Fitzgerald. 'The Influence of Stress and Strain on the Physical Properties of Matter: Part III., Magnetic Induction,' by Mr. H. Tomlinson. 'Note on a New Constituent of Blood Serum,' by Dr. Wooldridge. 'Note on the Fossil Remains of a Chelonian Reptile, *Ceratochelys sthenurus*, from Lord Howe's Island,' by Prof. Huxley, and 'Action of Caffeine and Theine upon Voluntary Muscle,' and 'Contributions to our Knowledge of the Connexion between Chemical Constitution and Physiological Action: Preliminary Communication on the Action of certain Aromatic Bodies,' by Dr. L. Brunton and Dr. Cash.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—April 5.—Mr. E. Woods, President, in the chair.—It was announced that the Council had recently transferred Messrs. A. D. Cairns, H. S. H. Shaw, and W. L. Williams to the class of Members, and had admitted twenty-eight gentlemen as Students.—The monthly ballot resulted in the election of three Members, thirty-two Associate Members, and one Associate.—The paper read was 'On Printing Machinery,' by Mr. E. A. Clowes.

SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.—April 4.—Prof. H. Robinson, President, in the chair.—A paper was read 'On the Shone Hydro-pneumatic Sewerage System,' by Mr. E. Ault.

PHYSICAL.—March 26.—Prof. B. Stewart, President, in the chair.—Mr. E. van Aubel was elected a Member.—The following paper was read: 'On the Production, Preparation, and Properties of the Finest Fibres,' by Mr. C. V. Boys.—A paper by Prof. Pickering was postponed till the next meeting, on April 23rd.

ARISTOTELIAN.—April 4.—Mr. S. H. Hodgson, President, in the chair.—Mr. P. Daphne read a paper 'On Fact and Right,' which was followed by a discussion.

#### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

WED. Microscopical, 8.—'New Species of Rotifers,' Mr. P. H. Gosse. THURS. Zoological, 5.—'The Classification of the Vertebrates,' Mr. F. E. Beddard (Davis Lecture). FRI. Civil Engineers, 7½.—'Experiments on Iron and Steel, in Tension, Torsion, and Shear,' Messrs. R. F. Hayward and J. Platt (Students' Meeting). SAT. Philosophical, 8.—'Phil. Miscellanea,' Dr. R. Morris. BOTANIC, 3½.—'Election of Fellows.'

#### Science Society.

MR. EDWARD WOODS, President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, will give a conversation on Wednesday, May 25th (Derby Day), at the South Kensington Museum.

In a few days Messrs. Longman will bring out a work on the origin and progress of sanitary law and administration by Dr. Richardson. It is in the main an account of the life work of the veteran reformer Mr. Edwin Chadwick, and will be entitled 'The Health of Nations.'

The authorities of the Smithsonian Institution propose to bring out a continuation of their 'Catalogue of the Publications of Societies,' issued in 1866.

The register and lists of the Institution of Civil Engineers, revised to date, show that the Institution now consists of 3,863 corporate members, of whom 1,568 are members, 2,275 associate members, and 20 honorary members; besides which there are 484 non-corporate associates and 949 students, bringing up the gross numbers on the books to 5,296.

#### FINE ARTS

THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES BY ARTISTS OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOLS IS NOW OPEN at THOMAS McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket.—Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

DECEASED BRITISH MASTERS AND MODERN PAINTERS.—SHEPHERD BROS.' SPRING EXHIBITION commences choice Works by the great Masters of the British School.—SHEPHERD BROS.' GALLERY, 27, King Street, St. James's Square.

MR. W. F. DICKES' GALLERY OF OLD MASTERS, 81, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square. Important Examples of Rembrandt, Rubens, Gerard Dou, Eckhout, Terburg, Teniers, Both, Van der Velde, Palamedes, Paul Potter, J. Ruysdael, Kottenhammer, Van Goyen, Neefs, Ostade, Zorn, M. Hondecoeter, Verelst, O. Fousin, Correggio, Vandyke, Giorgione, Canaletto, Giotto, and many others from well-known Collections.—Admission by address card, Daily from Two till Seven and by appointment at other times.



'THE VALE OF TEARS.'—DORR'S LAST GREAT PICTURE, completed a few days before he died. NOW ON VIEW at the Doré Gallery, 55, New Bond Street, with 'Christ leaving the Precorium,' 'Christ's Entry into Jerusalem,' 'The Dream of Pilate's Wife,' and his other great Pictures. From Ten to Six Daily.—Admission, 1s.

*Jahrbuch der Königlich Preussischen Kunstsammlungen.* Siebenter Band. (Berlin, Grote.)

THE seventh volume of the Prussian year-book concerning the royal art collections is devoted almost wholly to Italian art. This is a wholesome sign, and, what is still better, we find a due prominence given to the greater names, to the more typical illustrations of national tendencies and genius. There seems to be, here as elsewhere, much abatement of that burning zeal which has of late been devoted to the glorification of obscure talents. The great attraction of these minor stars was that being half forgotten they could be produced as novelties, and reflected something of the credit of discovery on those who got the chance of reintroducing them to the public. But the sense of proportion was certain to reassert itself, and the lesser men, who for a time have claimed the honours due to their masters, seem about to be relegated to their proper posts. The men who focus in themselves the spirit and character of a whole nation, and who, therefore, may claim to be studied for themselves, are very few; the greater number, even of brilliant workers, are but as details—many, indeed, but as very small details—of a great whole, and the minute examination of their works and lives is profitable only when carried on in relation to the general bearing and significance of the national life. This is a truism of which we have all been tempted to lose sight, we who have been born into this age of so-called research; and the problem of art history which is constantly before us all is, in its way, after all the old problem, familiar to workers in every department of human knowledge—how to combine analysis with synthesis, how to investigate details with due closeness of scrutiny, and yet to lift our eyes to the light of general conceptions.

Now to say that there is nothing, absolutely nothing, in the 'Jahrbuch' which comes up to this ideal of scientific treatment is only to say that there is no man of really great power contributing to its pages, and in no wise to detract from the praise to be accorded to the highly meritorious, careful, and sound methods of documentary study on which all the writers proceed. But even in respect of documentary study we have a curious point to note in connexion with the present volume. There are, one may say briefly, two ways of studying a work of art: you may, as has long been the most popular method, treat it historically and work out the relation between it and other work of its time, or you may simply ask yourself what you see in it, and demand how and why it gives pleasure to you. Now the historical method has held the field so long—has, in fact, been supreme during what we will call the reign of the minor talents—that it is curiously significant to find evidence of the revival of the empirical method coincident with the apparent revival of interest in the greater names. Dr. W. Henke, whose articles on the paintings of the Sixtine Chapel are amongst the most important of the present volume, deals with his subject

wholly from this point of view. He is an anatomist, but has also practised his eye in observing the external appearance of the human body; and the experience acquired in this respect, of which he has already given proof in his curious paper 'Der Menschen des Michelangelo im Vergleich mit der Antike,' he now applies to the same subject in comparison with nature. On these lines Dr. Henke has some noteworthy observations to offer, especially as to the character and object of those apparent exaggerations in the delineation of the muscular development of the human form with which Michael Angelo is so often reproached. Not to go into unnecessary detail, Dr. Henke's theory, briefly stated, is that by choosing gestures which show the limbs in strongly curved positions, Michael Angelo obtained naturally and easily that prominence of the muscles in the seats of corporal strength—about the shoulders, hips, and knees—which he desired to induce, and that without calling for any such exertion of physical force as has been generally supposed necessary to produce the restless outlines which mark his treatment of the human form. It is, however, a curious commentary on the value of the empirical method that we find Dr. Henke, in respect of one most important point in the consideration of style, coming to conclusions directly opposed to those obtained by Herr Springer, who has also treated of the same subject from the empirical standpoint. For Springer laid down as a canon that nothing so completely differentiated the creations of Michael Angelo from the antique and from the life as the complete abandonment of the whole body to the one leading sensation and corresponding movement, that is to say, complete unity and simplicity of intention in action. Dr. Henke, on the other hand, lays down, and we think with greater reason, exactly opposite conclusions: he finds in the complex outline of Michael Angelo the indication of complex movement, and sees in this complex movement the expression of various impulse. Starting from this theory, Dr. Henke elaborates a minute commentary on the figures of the Sixtine Chapel, in which he justifies his position with a logic which most of us will find to be rather too hard and fast, and which obliges him to find evidence of weighty purpose in what are probably only matters of taste. Of the little children, for example, who figure in the decoration, he agrees that the motto 'Rixa, pax et oscula,' sums up the story of their groups, but beneath the childish gestures, pettish or petting, he detects indications of graver things. In other words these children are in Dr. Henke's opinion very grown up; the boys are too pressing, the girls too coy for their age, and consequently their childish games are a series of disturbing psychological questions.

At the head of the historical school, in direct opposition to the method of Dr. Henke, stands our old friend Dr. Bode, who continues to do good service in the present volume in criticizing, arranging, and characterizing Florentine sculpture in the second half of the fifteenth century. Sorting carefully the works of Rosellino from those of Benedetto da Majano or of Nino, he adds an excellent notice of Jacopo Sansovino—a notice which is accompanied by a coloured plate of great beauty representing

a painted relief now in the Museum at Berlin in which the influence of Sansovino's great countryman Michael Angelo is curiously evident. This department of the Museum indeed bids fair under the active care of Dr. Bode to outshine all other similar collections. The purchases for the year show a goodly list of acquisitions under the names of such as Donatello, the Della Robbia, and the Pisani, but above all the Museum has a right to be proud of the loveliness of the 'Madonna and Child' by Mino da Fiesole, enthusiastically described by Herr von Tschudi, and reproduced in a heliogravure which justifies his admiration.

Another noteworthy illustration is the fine reproduction of the portrait commonly called the 'Fornarina,' and alternately ascribed to Raphael and to Sebastiano del Piombo in the days of its sojourn at Blenheim. In this respect the Blenheim portrait now at Berlin resembles the more celebrated 'Violin Player' and the 'Fornarina' of the Uffizi, and Dr. Meyer sums up the chief arguments which have been urged on both sides; he does not, however, attempt to decide the point of authorship except in respect of the Blenheim portrait, which, we take it, was, even before it left this country, pretty thoroughly settled to have been painted by Sebastiano in his early days at Rome. In other minor papers—on Leonardo's sketch-book, by Winterberg; on Mantegna as an engraver, by Portheim; and on the horse in fourteenth century art, by Weizsäcker—the reader will find new points of detail treated with the critical acumen and soundness with which we are always certain to meet in the pages of the Prussian 'Year-Book.'

*Archæological Survey of Western India.*—Vol. IV. *Tamil and Sanskrit Inscriptions collected.....in.....the Madras Presidency.* By Jas. Burgess, LL.D. With Translations by S[angendi] M[ahalinga] Natesa Sastri. (Madras.)—"This collection," in the words of its editor, "is a first attempt to do something towards the elucidation of the inscriptions of South India, especially those in the Tamil alphabet." By far the greater portion of the large collection of inscriptions before us is not only in the Tamil alphabet, but the Tamil language. For it is a characteristic phase of the civilization of the South, which was often not merely non-Brahmanical, but even anti-Brahmanical, that the priestly Sanskrit was supplanted by the vernacular earlier and more generally than in the rest of India. The first two divisions of the work give inscriptions from temples in several districts, ranging from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century. Though mostly thus comparatively recent, they will be useful for illustrating the monumental history of the country, and also as specimens of the growth of the Tamil language, one of the most original and important of all the Indian vernaculars. The third division of the book consists of readings of copper-plate grants from the Madras Museum and elsewhere. The earliest of these are in Sanskrit only, a middle stage is of mixed Sanskrit and vernacular Tamil or old Telugu, while in the sixteenth century we come to grants entirely Tamil. Most of the matter in this division has been edited already by various scholars in the *Indian Antiquary*; but as that valuable, though rather costly periodical is still only in the hands of the few, the transcriptions and translations are republished in full, without, however, the facsimiles there given. The absence of illustration is, indeed, the chief defect of the volume. Certainly, for example, Dr. Hultzsch's

corrections (p. 189) of Burnell's account of the Nandi-Nagari character should have been accompanied by a full table of letters, either derived from Burnell himself or from the plate in the Palæographical Society's Oriental series, now so unfortunately discontinued.

## ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.

THE latest issued of Mr. Muir's facsimiles of the works of W. Blake (Quaritch) is *America: a Prophecy*, with the date Lambeth, 1793, and it is the first part of the second volume of the edition of fifty copies. Mr. Muir and his assistants have employed a process like that of Blake, that is, a kind of etching or mechanical dry-point work, very easy to a draughtsman like Blake, and not typographical at all. The designs and the text were all engraved together on copper-plates and printed as one. The reproduction, from an example printed in blue, of these impressions is as good as it can be, the monochrome of 'America' lending itself to the operation much better than the tinted and handworked autographs of former members of the series. It is hardly needful to say that the "Prophecy" is of such a kind as would have very much astonished George III. It includes several of Blake's finest designs, veritable triumphs of his genius, including the revival of the dead above the grave when morning breaks, the King of England (if that be the name of the old bearded man seated on clouds with his arms extended), the old man entering the tomb (a design Blake repeated), and the crouching figure on the last page. Blake intended that no copy of this work should be issued until it had been coloured by hand. The finer impressions are delightfully coloured. The text of 'America' is utterly without coherent meaning; only a few lines here and there are intelligible. It is, as even Mr. Gilchrist admitted, "verse hard to fathom; with far too little nature behind it, or backbone; a redundancy of mere invention"; but the fact is that what is utterly structureless and inharmonious cannot be called verse, and that "mere tossing about of ideas and words" is not invention. With this issue we have received a facsimile of the illustrated ballad of *Little Tom the Sailor*, well known to Blake's admirers.

*The Legendary History of the Cross.* With an Introduction by Mr. J. Ashton and a Preface by Mr. S. B. Gould. (Fisher Unwin.)—Mr. Ashton supplies a popular sketch of the subject indicated by the title, of no particular value, but amusing and edifying in its way. It serves to introduce a series of facsimiles of the sixty-three cuts on wood known as the 'Historia Sancte Crucis,' published in 1483 by J. Veldener of Kulenburg, which Mr. Gould thinks evidently belonged to some much older block-book. What "much older" may stand for we do not know, but any one really informed about the style of the designers and woodcuts of the fourth quarter of the fifteenth century is aware that these blocks are not, in the ordinary sense of the phrase, "much older" than 1483, and, although they very likely were issued in a previous work, it cannot have been more than ten or fifteen years before. The copies used are those Mr. Berjeau made some time since from Lord Spencer's original. In design so extremely poor as to be almost worthless, therein differing greatly from other works of the same class, they are yet curious enough to deserve their reputation.

*Heavenward*, with designs by A. and F. C. Price, is a Scripture-text book, with poetry for every day in the month, published in a neat form for the pocket by Messrs. Castell Brothers, and decorated with pretty but unimportant cuts, in colours and otherwise.—Another example of what may be called a luxurious mode of worship is afforded by *Eventide*, a little book in a limp cover, published by Messrs. Nelson & Sons, with verses by various poets and coloured floral decorations.

*The Mundella Drawing Book*, by G. O. Blacker (J. Heywood), is like publications of the kind so numerous that we are tired of them, and is neither better nor worse than the majority. The copies are well drawn, and there are plenty of them, too many in fact. They are well chosen.

*The Journal of Decorative Art*, Vol. III. (Vickers), contains a good many intelligent articles on the decoration and furnishing of houses, some mild criticism, and sundry commonplace descriptions. The cuts are numerous; but the choice of them is not always fortunate nor calculated to elevate the taste of artisans and promote their intelligent appreciation of art of any kind. On the other hand, we are bound to say that not a few thoroughly good designs and fine instances have been introduced. A certain amount of technical gossip distinguishes this publication. With the volume we have an envelope containing full-size folding plates suitable for working from as examples for surface decoration. Some of these things are very good, some very poor indeed; the bolder are the better.

## NOTES FROM ATHENS.

March 26, 1887.

THE excavations at the temple of Zeus Olympius were unfortunately interrupted for some time by an attack of fever which prostrated Mr. Penrose on his return from Sicily. They have now been resumed on his recovery, and some further interesting results obtained. It turns out that the temple was really octastyle, as Dr. Dörpfeld surmised, and not decastyle, as had been hitherto supposed. The cella, the position of whose walls has now been fixed, was, therefore, unusually long in proportion to its width. Mr. Penrose has found a portion of the Pisiastean foundation, which has been partly adapted to support the inner columns of the cella; the entire length could not be thus employed, as the old wall does not run due east and west, but deviates some two degrees from the correct direction, while the building of Antiochus has been aligned with extreme accuracy. Some unfinished drums, presumably belonging to the Pisiastean temple, have also been utilized as foundations for some of the columns of the portico of Hadrian and elsewhere in the peribolus. The original cement flooring of the ancient building has also been found, and the exact level and entrances of the peribolus determined. It will therefore be seen that Mr. Penrose's stay in Athens as director of the British School has been productive of abundant results.

Dr. Dörpfeld has been engaged in disturbing consecrated views in other directions also. He has found in the Acropolis, between the Erechtheum and the Parthenon, the substructure of a building which he holds to be the primitive Athenæ temple. If, as he holds, this was rebuilt after the Persian invasion and existed through the classical period, we arrive at the startling conclusion that the caryatid portico was designed to face a temple wall at the distance of only two metres.

Of the two archaic figures recently found on the opposite (north) side of the Erechtheum one is of marble, like those discovered last year, and resembles them in style, though possessing, as indeed do all the rest, a marked individuality of its own. It was found at a distance of about 100 feet from the rest to the east, and at precisely the same level, close against the outer wall. The red colour on the hair and on the pupils of the eyes is remarkably perfect.

The other discovery is of a quite unique kind, so far as is yet known. The process of cleaning is not yet complete, so that it is difficult to give details. The figure is bronze gilt, and represents a female figure about 15 inches high, standing in profile. It is flat and in low relief, and the most curious point is that it is worked on both sides. One side clearly represents Athene with the ægis, but the other does not correspond in

detail. It is furnished with holes at the feet and head for attachment; but how both sides were to be shown it is hard to guess.

The excavations undertaken by the American School at Sicily were begun only a few days ago, but they already promise good results. A beginning has been made at the theatre, and portions of a structure supposed to be the *scenæ frons* have already been brought to light, together with a fragment of a statue. W. LEAF.

## SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold on the 2nd inst. the following, the property of the late Mr. C. H. Rickards. Pictures: G. F. Watts, *Virginia*, 162*l.*; *Daphne's Bath*, 157*l.*; E. Thoby Prinsep, Esq., Member of the Indian Council, 105*l.*; "And all the air a solemn stillness holds," 315*l.*; Hebe, 267*l.*; The Bridge of Sighs, 178*l.*; The Model, 147*l.*; By the Sea, 110*l.*; Time, Death, and Judgment, 525*l.*; Lady Lilford, 414*l.*; Countess Lytton, 147*l.*; Earl Brownlow, 105*l.*; Portrait of the Artist, 273*l.*; The Angel of Death, 577*l.*; Russell Gurney, Esq., Q.C., Recorder of London, 278*l.*; Bianca, 535*l.*; Margery, 105*l.*; Blanche, 190*l.*; Mother and Daughter, a study of animal life, 210*l.*; Herr Joachim, 441*l.*; Fireside Companions, 168*l.*; Study of a Head, 105*l.*; Ariadne in Naxos, 787*l.*; Psyche, 210*l.*; Prayer, 525*l.*; Mid-day Rest, 178*l.*; Spring-Time, a view near Freshwater, Isle of Wight, 141*l.*; Sir Perceval, 189*l.*; The Carrara Mountains from Pisa, 110*l.*; The Spirit of Christianity, a symbolical design, 126*l.*; Orpheus and Eurydice, 220*l.*; The Island of Cos, 173*l.*; The Eve of Peace, 997*l.*; Portrait of a Lady, 136*l.*; Pretty Lucy Bond, 388*l.*; Portrait of the Artist, 147*l.*; Love and Death, 1,155*l.*; Paolo and Francesca de Rimini, 273*l.*; The Rider on the Black Horse, 288*l.*; Miss Violet Lindsay, 210*l.*; Love and Life, 1,207*l.*; The Countess of Kilmorey, 157*l.*; Little Blanche, 231*l.*; Apple Blossom, 110*l.*; Lord Lyndhurst, 120*l.*; Iris, 315*l.*; Ariadne deserted by Theseus, 152*l.*; The Return of the Dove, 903*l.*; G. F. Munn, The World is Changed, 110*l.* Sculpture: G. F. Watts, *Clytie*, 220*l.*

The following pictures were from other collections: C. Troyon, *The Storm*, 441*l.*; D. G. Rossetti, *Mary Magdalene*, 241*l.*; E. Nicol, *The Children's Fairing*, 215*l.*; W. Q. Orchardson, *Day-Dreams*, 178*l.*; H. Le Jeune, *The Pet Pigeon*, 110*l.*; T. S. Cooper, *Mountain Sheep*, 183*l.*; F. Goodall, *Sword of the Faithful*, 420*l.*; H. W. B. Davis, *The Approach of Night*, 189*l.*; G. H. Boughton, *A Music Lesson*, 315*l.*; W. P. Frith, *Bed-Time*, 189*l.*; L. Alma Tadema, *Hadrian in England, visiting a Romano-British Pottery*, A.D. 120, 787*l.*; V. Cole, *The Heart of Surrey*, 714*l.*; J. Holland, *Nelson Square, Greenwich Hospital*, 173*l.*; W. Collins, *A Cornfield, with gleaners returning on the bank of a river*, 409*l.*; T. Gainsborough, *A Landscape, with rustic figures*, 315*l.*

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold on March 21st and following days the first portion of the extensive collection of mezzotint portraits the property of Mr. Chaloner Smith. The owner, who is well known as the author of 'British Mezzotint Portraits Described,' made the collection to illustrate the art of mezzotint engraving from the earliest known period in which it was used. So complete and valuable, from a student's point of view, was the collection regarded, that there was a strong desire to have it purchased for the national collection in Dublin, but owing to want of money the idea came to nothing. We are glad to be able to add, though, that Mr. Doyle secured many valuable prints. The interest in the sale was well maintained throughout the nine days. The following are among the principal prices realized:—Engraved by Isaac Becket, Charles II., after Van Dyck, second state, 20*l.*; By A. Blooteling, *Three Portraits of the Duchess of Portsmouth*, after Lely, in different states, 36*l.* 5*s.*; By W. Dickinson, *Mrs. Pelham*, after Reynolds, laid



down, 27l. 10s.; Lady Charles Spencer, after Reynolds, 32l.; Elizabeth Taylor, after Reynolds, 20l. 10s. By J. Dixon, William, Earl of Ancrum, after Gilpin and Cosway, 29l. 5s. By W. Doughty, Samuel Johnson, after Reynolds, 43l. 10s. By G. Dupont, The Eldest Princesses, after Gainsborough, 21l. By R. Earlom, J. MacArdell, 25l. 10s. By J. Faber, jun., The Kit-Cat Club, 47 plates, 21l. 10s.; Mrs. Woffington as Mrs. Ford, 40l.; another impression, second state, 25l.; another impression, 30l. 10s. By Henri Gascar, Duchess of Cleveland, 21l.; Eleanor Gwin and her two Sons, 20l. 10s.; Louise, Duchess of Portsmouth, 22l. 10s. By Valentine Green, Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, after Cosway, 26l. 10s.; another impression, 27l. 10s.; Emily Mary, Countess of Salisbury, after Reynolds, 31l. 10s. By F. Howard, Master Bunbury, after Reynolds, 27l. By J. Jones, Edmund Burke, after Romney, 25l.; Mrs. Davenport, after Romney, 24l. By George Lumley, Lady Mary Fenwick, 31l. 5s. By J. MacArdell, Mary, Duchess of Ancaster, 31l.; the Lords John and Bernard Stuart, after Van Dyck, 28l. 10s.; Maria, Countess Waldegrave, after Reynolds, 25l. By J. P. L. Marchi, Oliver Goldsmith, after Reynolds, 24l. 10s. By A. Miller, Dennis Daly of Raford, 26l.; Dean Swift, 26l. The sale realized 4,798l. 16s.

At a special sale in Paris M. Diaz's famous 'Le Sommeil des Nymphes' realized 13,200 fr., and Corot's 'Paysage avec deux Figures de Femmes et un Pêcheur,' 5,000 fr. The sale of Mr. Stewart's collection at New York is reported by the French papers to have produced 2,637,000 fr., of which 337,000 fr. were given for M. Meissonier's celebrated 'Friedland, 1807'; Mlle. R. Bonheur's 'Marché aux Chevaux,' painted in 1853, obtaining 268,500 fr.

### Finis-Iti Gossip.

It is understood to be the intention of the Keeper of the Royal Academy to resign the office which he has long held with much benefit to the students of that institution and with great credit to himself. One of the nephews of H. W. Pickersgill, R.A., Mr. Frederick Richard Pickersgill, who was born in London in 1820, became a student in the Academy in 1840, having been previously instructed in drawing by his uncle, Mr. Witherington, R.A. He exhibited his first work at Somerset House in 1839. It was a drawing in water colour, entitled 'The Brazen Age,' and illustrated Hesiod. From 1841 till 1875 he sent works in oil very frequently to the Academy, and occasionally to the British Institution. In 1843 'The Death of King Lear,' 14 ft. by 9, was contributed by him to the first exhibition in Westminster Hall of cartoons for the decoration of the Houses of Parliament. His work was among the best, and to it was awarded one of the ten additional prizes of 100l. In 1845 to the same gallery he contributed 'Sir Calpine rescuing Serena,' a fresco measuring more than 8 ft. by 7. In 1847 he gained a prize of 500l. for an admirable oil picture of 'The Burial of Harold,' 10 ft. by 11½, which was bought by the nation for the Houses of Parliament, where it still hangs. On this occasion similar prizes were given to Mr. Watts and Mr. Armitage, and minor ones to Mr. John Cross, Mr. (now Sir) N. Paton, Mr. P. F. Poole, Mr. J. E. Lauder, Mr. C. Lucy, and Mr. J. C. Horsley. In 1847 he became, with Mr. S. Smirke, an A.R.A.; they filled the places vacated by the elections of Dyce and Mr. Cope to R.A. ships. In 1857, in the place of T. Uwins, he became an Academician. In 1874, on the resignation of C. Landseer, he accepted the Keepership, which, it is understood, he will give up in August next. The Academy will experience considerable difficulty in filling the vacancy. During Mr. Pickersgill's tenure of the office its duties have been largely developed, and extraordinary ignorance of this was lately shown by complainants, who

seemed to refer to what for thirty years had ceased to be, and who evidently still believed "ancient history." Not only does the Academy under the Keeper teach nearly two hundred students, and expend more than 6,000l. a year from its own funds in doing so, but the number of schools, curators, and subjects taught have been commensurately increased. Not much remains of the old curriculum. To his duties the Keeper has in the most chivalrous manner devoted the whole of his time and energies, without stint and with considerable self-sacrifice. His departure will be much regretted in Burlington Gardens. The Keepers of the Royal Academy have been G. M. Moser, 1768-83; A. Carlini, 1783-90; J. Wilton, 1790-1803. R. Smirke was elected in 1803, but rejected by the king. In his stead H. Fuseli held office from 1804 till 1825; to him succeeded R. Thompson till he resigned in 1827; then came W. Hilton, 1827-39; George Jones, 1839-50; and C. Landseer, 1851 to 1874. Landseer died July 1st, 1879.

Among the pictures sent to the Royal Academy Exhibition is a three-quarters-length, life-size portrait of Mrs. Fildes in an evening dress, by her husband, which is likely to surprise his rivals in portrait painting.

HERR BRUGSCH, of the Boulak Museum, has, together with M. Bouriant, prepared a book which will be most acceptable to Egyptologists and others. Practically it is a new 'Königsbuch,' and contains a list of the cartouches of the kings of Egypt from Menes to Nectanebus. About 3,500 variants, collected from the different museums of Europe and the monuments in Upper and Lower Egypt, are given, and its handy size, octavo, will make the work a most acceptable addition to the libraries of students and amateurs interested in the names and devices and titles inscribed upon royal scarabæi.

HERR BRUGSCH also intends to publish shortly photographic facsimiles of the beautiful papyrus written for Māt-ka-Rā of the twenty-first dynasty. It was found some years ago at Deir el-Bahari, and we much wonder that this beautiful work of art has not been given to scholars in a complete state before. The coloured lithographic facsimile of the tent of Hesi-em-heb from Deir el-Bahari, by the same indefatigable worker, will be published at the end of the summer.

LITTLE more than a year ago artists and amateurs were charmed by a most delicate mezzotint after 'The Birth of Galatea' of Mr. E. Burne Jones, the work of Mr. Charles William Campbell, an engraver unknown hitherto, although it soon came to be recognized that he had devoted high technical powers, choice taste, patience indomitable, and rare conscientiousness to mezzotinting. It is our painful duty to announce that Mr. Campbell died on the 31st ult. of anæmia, after a short illness. Our loss is the greater because, in what is practically his third plate, he had produced a much better example of his powers than 'Galatea,' from the same painter's 'Pan and Psyche,' and in the interval he had, with the delicacy, finish, and firmness of a gem-cutter, mezzotinted 'Ophelia' after his own design. A portrait of Miss Ellen Terry from life was another task of Campbell's, and he leaves finished, or nearly finished, 'The Annunciation,' by Mr. Burne Jones; 'La Vierge aux Rochers,' after Da Vinci; 'After Strong Seas' (his own work); and portraits of Cardinal Newman, Mr. G. F. Watts, and "Ariosto" (after the Titian in the National Gallery). Mr. Campbell was born at Tottenham, July 13th, 1855. In 1870 he entered the office of his father, a surveyor and architect, and remained there till 1878. Meanwhile he had, with characteristic energy, studied the writings of Mr. Ruskin, and, technically and otherwise, endeavoured to realize that writer's ideas of the exalted duties of a student of art. He worked early, long, and late, flinched from no labour, trained his eye and hand

to the utmost fidelity of execution, and left nothing untried which could qualify him to attain his ideal. For some time he studied in the Slade School at Oxford, painting in oil and water colours and diligently drawing in pencil and chalk. In Italy he drew in the churches of Florence, Venice, Pisa, and Lucca, and confirmed his keen zest for the virtues of early Italian painting. All this time, and indeed throughout his life, his anxieties for the future compelled him to a painful and exhausting frugality which harassed his mind and tended to wear out his constitution. Returning to England, he tried to set up as a teacher of art at Wells, but failed. In London, still in a chivalrous, or rather a heroic fashion, delighting to carry into effect the teachings of the "Oxford Graduate," Mr. Campbell undertook some of the engravings of which we have spoken, and during four years, which was all the time allotted to him, most efficiently and thoroughly illustrated his faith in art. His first published plate was 'The Birth of Galatea.' The task was entrusted to him by the painter, who honoured his enthusiasm and sympathized with his single-heartedness. The confidence was rightly placed and loyally justified by the engraver. His work was, however, sadly hampered; depressing accidents, poverty, a difficult material for his art, and other causes of delay were, however, successively overcome, and till Thursday of last week the road seemed clear before a man whose courage and rectitude demand honourable mention at the hands of all who mourn his departure from among us.

FROM California comes the news of the death of Mr. Frederick Bacon. He was born in London in 1803, and at fourteen years was articled to Edward Finden, and afterwards finished his time with William Finden. He was a student at the Royal Academy for some time under Fuseli. On completing his apprenticeship he became Finden's assistant. Subsequently he commenced for himself, and was kept steadily employed on illustrations for the "Waverley Novels," Heath's Annuals, &c. He was also employed as an engraver by Colnaghi & Puckle and by the Art Union, and had much employment from various publishers. He retired from active life about 1869, and left England in 1882 for California, where he invested in property for the benefit of his grand-nephews, whom he had brought up.

A PREHISTORIC tomb has been discovered at Volo. This tomb is in its structure exactly similar to the one at Menidi, near Athens. Its interior diameter measures about 8½ metres; around the interior of the tomb runs a seat, the width and height of which are forty centimetres. One report says the seat is constructed with baked bricks; but, according to another, the bricks are unbaked, and of the same manufacture as the bricks of the Thessalian villages at the present day. On this seat it is supposed that the priests, relatives, and friends of the deceased sat whilst the body of the dead was being burnt, this taking place in the tomb. Many and various articles have been found in the tomb—some of gold, others of amber, and others of bone.

### MUSIC

Richard Wagner: *sa Vie et ses Œuvres*. Par Adolphe Jullien. (Paris, Rouam; London, Gilbert Wood & Co.)

OF all the countries of Europe France is probably the one in which the works of Richard Wagner have been, at all events by the general public, the least appreciated. While his great musical dramas have been received with enthusiasm not only in his native land, but in England, Italy, and even Russia, they are still virtually unknown

in France. Of late years, it is true, the chief concert-givers of Paris, especially MM. Colonne and Pasdeloup, have frequently ventured on selections from his works; and at the present time the overture to 'Tannhäuser' and the 'Ritt der Walküren,' to name but two of the most favourite pieces in the *répertoire*, are probably as well known and as popular in Paris as in London; but since the memorable performance of 'Tannhäuser' in 1861, when the work was virtually hissed off the stage by the Jockey Club, none of the composer's works has been heard in the French capital under the only condition rendering a just appreciation possible—that is, in the theatre—with the exception of one performance of his least representative work, 'Rienzi,' in 1869. It is not improbable that the animosity felt against the composer is to a considerable degree due to the publication of his most ill-advised and bitter satire, 'Eine Capitulation,' at the time of France's bitterest suffering in 1870-71; but whatever may have been the causes, the fact remains. It is, therefore, not a little remarkable that by far the best book yet published on Wagner should be from a French pen.

To readers of French musical journals the name of M. Jullien will be familiar as that of one of the best informed, most deeply read, and most liberal-minded of contemporary critics. It is worth noting that his first published article, which appeared in the columns of *Le Ménestrel* in 1869, was a notice of Schumann's 'Paradise and the Peri.' M. Jullien showed then, as he has frequently done since, his ardent appreciation of the works of one who at that time was but little understood in France. His sympathies appear to be with the modern school of music, for he has been a consistent champion of the cause of Berlioz and Wagner, though he is not, like some other partisans of these composers, incapable of doing full justice to the works of their illustrious predecessors.

It is a task of more than ordinary difficulty to give within reasonable limits any adequate idea of a volume so rich in material as that now under notice. Nothing appears to have escaped M. Jullien's research; he is evidently familiar with the whole range of Wagner literature, and he possesses the power of combining his material so as to form a narrative of engrossing interest. He commences his work by a chapter entitled "Mozart and Wagner in the Presence of the French," in which he exposes the unreasonableness of the French hostility to Wagner on account of his attacks on the nation (which the author by no means justifies) by showing that Mozart in his letters spoke more severely than Wagner ever did of the Parisians, and that therefore logically he ought to have been at least as much an object of animosity in the French capital. Every one knows, of course, that this is not the case.

To the sixteen chapters of which the volume consists is added an appendix giving an account of the various performances of Wagner's works at concerts in Paris, and a complete catalogue of his musical compositions. Each branch of the subject is treated in the fullest detail; and, if considered simply from the point of view of completeness (which, however, as we shall show, is

far from being its only merit), the present volume is far superior to anything that has been previously written on Wagner. In saying this no disparagement is intended of the labours of M. Jullien's predecessors. To name but one—Mr. Dannreuther's article in Grove's 'Dictionary,' on which M. Jullien has drawn freely, and to which he several times acknowledges his obligations, is admirable; but such an article can obviously not compare in fulness with a quarto volume.

The first point which will probably strike M. Jullien's readers is his absolute impartiality. Unlike most Wagnerian partisans, he is not by admiration of his subject blinded to the numerous and serious faults of his character. His appreciation of the genius shown in 'Tristan,' 'Die Meistersinger,' and 'Der Ring des Nibelungen' is sufficiently hearty and earnest to satisfy the composer's most fanatical adherents; but when he comes to speak of Wagner's personal characteristics, his summing up is a model of judicial fairness and acumen. After speaking of the reckless extravagance of his habits, "which reduced him all his life to gilded misery, with a sumptuous mode of living and debts in proportion," M. Jullien says:—

"When we take the man and the artist *en bloc*, as we have done hitherto, when we embrace in a single glance his life, his works, and his writings, we are struck with so much grandeur of conception, so much solidity against attack, so much firmness in his convictions. When we look a little closer, without allowing ourselves to be dazzled by the flashing transports of the god ["les emportements fulgurants du dieu"] or the big words of fanatics, we perceive that the idol has feet of clay. As artist and creator, Wagner ranks the equal of the greatest, and his genius, like his works, commands boundless admiration; as a man he is destitute of nobility, and escapes none of the weaknesses of human nature; on the contrary, and as with him everything is unmeasured, he exaggerates them, and carries them to a surprising extent. That he was profoundly egotistic and excessively proud it is quite useless to deny, but this disposition to refer everything to one's self is so natural, I was going to say necessary, to artists entirely preoccupied with their work and their glory, that I shall no more of it; that he was, like Berlioz, much disposed to exaggerate the enmities that he met with, and that he loved, from theatrical instinct, to pose as a martyr, while knowing very well how to profit by circumstances and to take advantage of patronage, may be forgiven also; but what unpleasant in his character is ingratitude, a natural and frank ingratitude, toward those who had been of assistance to him as soon as they either could or would no longer serve his interests. And this applies to peoples, to sovereigns, as to his brother musicians. When, instead of reading his writings apart and judging them only from the theoretical point of view, we connect them with the events which preceded and followed them, we are struck to see with what ease the man of bronze bends to circumstances, and how he knows how to flatter those whom he wishes to gain over while maltreating persons, peoples, or kings from whom there is nothing more to be had. The theories themselves do not change, but their literary development is subject to perceptible inflections and modifications ["soubresauts"], very curious to follow, and unfortunately very easy to explain, since their cause is invariably self-interest."

This stern but righteous judgment of the character of the composer will probably

offend his fanatical admirers; but M. Jullien proceeds in the following pages to justify every word. We could have easily found abundance of passages for quotation in which M. Jullien expresses the highest admiration of Wagner's genius; but we have preferred to give a rather long extract illustrating the fair and unbiassed spirit in which he has approached his task.

A very important feature of the volume, to which we have not yet referred, will be found in the illustrations, which are equally remarkable for their number and excellence. There are in all fourteen original lithographs by M. Fantin-Latour, mostly illustrating scenes from Wagner's works; fifteen portraits of the composer, including all the best and rarest, arranged as far as possible in chronological order and inserted in their proper places in the text; four etchings, and one hundred and twenty engravings. The last named are of the most varied character, comprising views of theatres, scenes from operas, taken from original sources, facsimiles of autographs, miscellaneous views of every description, and nearly sixty caricatures. In including these, M. Jullien has had a distinct purpose. In his preface he says that pictures as well as the text serve to show the opposition which Wagner met with:—

"Nothing, moreover, shows better than a drawing which meets the eye how public opinion with regard to Richard Wagner has veered round. Here, then, caricature should come to the aid of the written text; and as no composer, not even Rossini nor Berlioz, has more inspired the wit of his contemporaries, it was only needful to select from all the caricatures published in France, Germany, England, &c., always, however, avoiding the reproduction of those which were too coarse, or which would in the least wound persons still living."

With the exception of two or three which border closely upon profanity, the caricatures are excellently selected, many of them being irresistibly droll. Such, for example, is the picture of a rehearsal of 'Tannhäuser' at Paris, in which everybody, even the singer on the stage, is fast asleep, the legend being "Tannhäuser producing its effect even on the artists who rehearse it." No less comical is the caricature of the scene in the first act of 'Die Walküre,' where Sieglinde is helping Siegmund to draw the sword out of the ash-tree, by pulling at his arm. Among the caricature portraits, unquestionably the cleverest is that by Mr. Charles Lyall, taken from the *Musical World*, which many of our readers will probably have seen.

No less admirable than the caricatures are the more serious pictures. Many of the scenes from the operas are reproduced with great fidelity; of this we can at least testify as regards the works produced in Bayreuth. The numerous views of the Bayreuth theatre and its surroundings will interest those who have not been there, while they will recall pleasant memories to those who attended the performances of 'Der Ring des Nibelungen' and 'Parsifal.' We take leave of M. Jullien's volume with a feeling that we have done it but very imperfect justice. Whether as regards the sumptuousness of its printing and illustrations, or the artistic and literary value of its contents, it is a worthy monument to the memory of the greatest musician of the present generation.



## THE WEEK.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Graun's 'Der Tod Jesu,'  
ST. JAMES'S HALL.—The Popular Concerts.  
CRYSTAL PALACE.—Saturday Concert.  
PRINCES' HALL.—Brahms's New Piano and Violoncello  
Sonata.

MR. BARNBY merits the sincere thanks of musicians for introducing Graun's Passions-Cantata 'Der Tod Jesu' at the Royal Academy orchestral concert at St. James's Hall on Friday last week. Though known only by name in this country, the work occupied for many years a prominent position in Germany. It is scarcely correct, however, to assert its hold was ever equal to that of Handel's 'Messiah' with us. Even its annual performance in Berlin is now discontinued. Karl Heinrich Graun was by far the most gifted of a talented family of musicians. At the time he flourished (1701-1759) the art was in a transition state, and he shows in his most important compositions, the "Te Deum" written to commemorate the close of the Seven Years' War and the present work, that he was clearly alive to the evolutionary process which resulted eventually in the modern melodic school. The groundwork of 'Der Tod Jesu' is similar to that of all settings of the Passion at this period. Narration, reflective matter set in recitatives, airs, and choruses, and Lutheran chorals alternate as usual, but Graun's music presents some important contrasts to that of Bach. The text of the choruses is wholly reflective, giving the composer opportunity for contrapuntal development, of which he has availed himself with the skill of a master. In general the manner is intensely devotional, and most of the choral numbers are pervaded by a spirit of solemn beauty more akin to Handel than Bach. The airs are far more Italian than those of the Leipzig composer, which is accounted for by the fact that Graun was at first a tenor vocalist and afterwards a writer of Italian operas. But it is in the lengthy recitatives that his originality is most strongly marked. The expression and declamatory power in these have scarcely been surpassed by any composers. Perhaps it is too late to expect that 'Der Tod Jesu' will gain a decided footing in this country; but as an English version is now available, it is worthy of attention, especially by those who have the conduct of musical church services, now becoming so general at particular seasons. Having regard to the forces at his disposal, Mr. Barnby deserves great credit for the performance. The Academy choir, though ill balanced, sang correctly and with expression; and the soloists were fairly competent, Miss Julia Neilson, mezzo-soprano, and Mr. Maldwyn Humphreys, tenor, being the most promising. Of the rest of the concert there is no occasion to speak.

It may fairly be said that historical interest attached to the close of the Popular Concert season this year. There is no rashness in asserting that no other musical enterprise in this country, save opera, has ever reached a thousandth performance. Before we speak of the memorable event of Monday last, however, a few words are necessary with regard to the concerts of the previous Friday and Saturday. The first of these was an extra performance with a Beethoven programme, consisting of the quartets in *B* flat, Op. 18, No. 6, and *c* sharp minor,

Op. 131, and the 'Kreutzer' Sonata for piano and violin. The rendering of the last-named work by Madame Schumann and Herr Joachim was an artistic treat of the highest order. Mr. Lloyd was unable to appear as the vocalist, and his place was taken by Mr. Shakespeare, who sang 'Adelaide' and a *Lied* by Jensen.

The final Saturday concert was rendered exceptionally interesting by the performance of Bach's Concerto in *D* minor for two violins and Spohr's Double Quartet in *E* minor, Op. 87, No. 3, with Madame Néruda and Herr Joachim as the soloists in the former work and the leaders in the latter. It is safe to say that the rendering of both has never been surpassed. Haydn's Quartet in *D* minor, Op. 76, No. 2, and Beethoven's Sonata in *F*, Op. 10, No. 2, the latter played by Mr. Charles Halle, completed the instrumental programme. Mr. Santley was the vocalist.

The gathering on Monday was wholly exceptional, and had St. James's Hall been thrice as large there would not have been an empty seat. As it was, only those who secured their seats many days beforehand were fortunate enough to gain admission. Apart from the special interest of the occasion, the programme was extraordinarily attractive, though it needs but brief notice in this place. There is certainly no occasion to criticize the solo and duet performances of Madame Schumann, Miss Fanny Davies, Miss Zimmermann, Herr Joachim, and Signor Piatti, nor the singing of Miss Liza Lehmann and Mr. Santley. Haydn's Quartet in *c*, Op. 17, No. 5, headed the programme, and Schumann's Quintet in *E* flat, Op. 44, brought it to a close. The rendering of the latter work was truly superb; nothing finer in its way has ever been heard at St. James's Hall or elsewhere. Mr. Arthur Chappell was called to the platform between the parts, and after the concert he was presented with an address of congratulation from the subscribers. Had Mr. J. W. Davison been still surviving he would doubtless have shared in the felicitations, for it was due to him that the Popular Concerts were commenced at a time when the chances of success of such an enterprise seemed altogether remote. Chamber music in 1859 was appreciated by a select few; at the present time it appeals to an immense public, as a mere glance at our weekly record of concerts and recitals will show. And it is only a matter of justice to attribute the advance of taste in this particular direction to the establishment of the Monday Popular Concerts.

Two items of the programme of last Saturday's concert at the Crystal Palace claim special attention—Mozart's Concertante Quartet for wind instruments, and Mr. F. Corder's 'Scenes from "The Tempest."' Mozart's work was performed at the last concert of the Philharmonic Society, and considerable doubts were then expressed by some critics as to its genuineness. The question is worth some examination. It is said that the work can hardly be the one which Mozart wrote for Paris, because Jahn speaks of that as being for flute, oboe, horn, and bassoon, whereas the present is for oboe, clarinet, horn, and bassoon. The suggestion that Mozart may have subsequently rearranged the flute part for clarinet seems

to be hardly tenable, because both the compass and the nature of the two instruments are so different that what was suitable for the one would hardly be well adapted for the other. It is more plausible to suppose that Jahn, who wrote without knowing the work, which he stated to be lost beyond recovery, assumed that it had a part for flute because Wendling, the flute player, was one of Mozart's companions on his Paris journey. But against this may be set the fact mentioned by Jahn two pages later, that the flute was an instrument Mozart could not endure, while we possess many undoubtedly genuine works for wind instruments in which the clarinet plays an important part. In the complete collection of Mozart's works we find five large serenades and *divertimenti* for wind instruments, all of which have clarinet parts, and not one which has any part for flute. We therefore doubt whether the work in question is a solitary exception. But, besides this, the internal evidence of the music itself appears to us absolutely conclusive. The melodic phrases, the harmonic treatment, the manner in which the solo instruments are employed, are all characteristic of the composer. If this work was not written by Mozart, there must have been some other great genius, of whom we know nothing, who for once in his life produced a masterpiece worthy to rank with those of the composer of the 'Jupiter' Symphony. We cordially endorse the remark of "G." in the programme of the Crystal Palace Concert, that "the music is *Mozartish* enough to satisfy the most sceptical critic." The performance on Saturday was far from satisfactory. Liberties of an unwarrantable kind were taken with the text, nearly the whole of the opening *tutti*, as well as three of the variations in the *finale*, being cut out, and passages written for the horn were given to the clarinet. Besides this, the balance of tone in the solo instruments left much to desire. Mr. Clinton appeared to be under the impression that the work was a clarinet solo with accompaniments for the other instruments, and he was painfully obtrusive throughout. He might well have imitated the discretion and good taste of his colleagues, Messrs. Malsch, Naldrett, and W. Wotton.

Mr. F. Corder's new composition, 'Scenes from "The Tempest,"' is a suite for full orchestra. From a prefatory note to the score we learn that he was induced to write it by his admiration for the excellent performance of his 'Prospero' Overture by Mr. Manns in October, 1885. The suite originally formed part of a grand ballet founded on Shakespeare's play, which was abandoned when half completed as being too elaborate and serious. Mr. Corder has now remodelled the work, and adapted it for concert use. From its character as programme music anything like symphonic form or development was, of course, impossible; at the same time the music cannot be described as wanting either in form or clearness. Many of the themes are full of charm, for Mr. Corder unquestionably possesses the precious gift of melodic invention. He also thoroughly understands the resources of the modern orchestra, though we think him injudicious in scoring his work for so large a band as to render a performance a matter

of very rare occurrence. Besides this, the music is so difficult that only an exceptionally fine orchestra, and, we may add, an exceptionally good conductor, can grapple with it successfully. The performance on Saturday under Mr. Manns was really magnificent, and the music achieved a thoroughly deserved success, which will add to Mr. Corder's rapidly growing reputation. The Overture to 'Masaniello' and the 'Eroica' Symphony completed the instrumental portion of the programme. Mdlle. Antoinette Trebelli was the vocalist of the afternoon.

There was an item of more than ordinary interest in the programme of Herr Hausmann's second violoncello recital on Wednesday afternoon. We refer to Brahms's Sonata in F for piano and violoncello, Op. 99, one of several chamber works the composer has recently given to the world. At a first hearing the sonata impressed us favourably, which is saying not a little, as the music of Brahms frequently requires close acquaintance for its due appreciation. The first movement is energetic, and though the composer indulges in his favourite syncopations, the plan is easy to follow, and the "working out" is specially clever and effective. The slow movement, *adagio affettuoso*, in the remote key of G flat (or F sharp), is elegiac and somewhat dreamy in character. The next section, which stands in place of a *scherzo*, is unduly spun out, and is certainly weaker than the previous movements; but the *finale* is brief, tuneful, and most genial for Brahms. The work was very finely played by Herr Hausmann and Mr. Max Pauer, and was enthusiastically received by the large audience. The rest of the programme, though well selected, may pass without comment.

#### PERFORMING RIGHT IN MUSICAL COMPOSITIONS.

WHEN the protection of the copyright law was first extended to musical compositions by the Legislature it was assumed that they stood on the same footing and required the same protection as dramatic works. At first sight this assumption appears reasonable enough, but its fallacy is seen on very slight consideration. The value of a play or an opera depends on the number of persons who pay to see it on the stage, and accordingly the author requires his exclusive right of performing it most carefully protected. On the other hand, the value of a song or of a purely instrumental composition consists in the number of copies bought by the public, and it is to the advantage of the author and composer that it should be sung in as many places and as frequently as possible, in order that it may become widely known. Of course this does not apply to such musical compositions as are dramatic in their nature; but for our purpose these may be considered simply as dramas, for they are not affected by any legislation which deals solely with musical compositions.

It may, then, be laid down as a general rule that, although the author requires to have some control over his work, in order that it may not be depreciated by being sung or performed in public by an incompetent person, the performing right in a musical composition is of little or no value. Owing, however, to the mistaken idea of the Legislature that the performing right in a musical composition was as valuable and required as much protection as the performing right in a drama, a penalty of forty shillings was imposed on any person infringing that right, although no damage could be proved to have been done to the author. Such a penalty is useful, and

even necessary, for the protection of plays, as affording a simple and expeditious remedy against piracy in small local theatres and in other cases where it would be useless and practically impossible to bring an action for damages. But to the composer such a remedy is useless, for, as we have pointed out, it is to his advantage that his work should be sung or performed as widely as possible. No harm, however, was done so long as the right to inflict the penalty remained with the author or composer; it was when the rights in a song came into the hands of persons who cared for nothing but to make money out of their possession that the mistake made by the Legislature became apparent. Ladies singing well-known songs at charitable concerts or penny readings, without the least idea that they were infringing any one's rights, were attacked, and if the penalty was not paid were summoned in the county court, and the remedies given to the author to ensure a legitimate return for his labour were thus turned into means of extortion and blackmail by persons having no interest in his works beyond what they could get out of them. Such proceedings naturally created considerable scandal, and besides the extortion practised on singers no small amount of injury was inflicted on authors, for no one would buy a song when, for all he knew, he might become liable to a penalty for singing it at a village concert and be lucky to escape without having to make an appearance in the county court. The matter was fully discussed before the Royal Commission on Copyright, and as the result of the evidence of both publishers and composers the Commissioners in their report recommended, first, that every musical composition should bear on its title-page a note stating whether the right of public performance was reserved, and, secondly, that the forty-shilling penalty, so far as it applied to musical compositions as distinct from dramatic works, should be abolished, and the owner left to his remedy in damages. This recommendation has never been carried out in its entirety; but in 1882 an Act (commonly known as Wall's Act) was passed which provided that if the proprietor of a musical composition desired to reserve the performing right a notice to that effect must be printed on every copy of the work. This Act has fully answered the purpose for which it was intended, and the vexatious prosecutions above alluded to have, so far as we are aware, entirely ceased. A Bill has, however, been introduced this session by Mr. Addison, Q.C., by which it is proposed to carry out in full the recommendation of the Royal Commission, and abolish the forty-shilling penalty in respect of the unauthorized performance of any musical composition. To this in itself there is, of course, no objection. As, however, the penalty cannot now be made a means of extortion, but can only be exacted in cases where the offender has had full notice of his liability, there is, at all events, no need for immediate legislation. If every person who has some pet abuse in the copyright law to reform insists on advancing his views separately and to the exclusion of the rest of the subject, nothing satisfactory will ever be done. It cannot be long now before the whole matter of copyright is dealt with on the lines laid down by the Royal Commission, and details such as those dealt with by Mr. Addison's Bill can safely be left until then without adding to the existing confusion by further piecemeal legislation.

#### Musical Society.

MISS AGNES ZIMMERMANN gave a pianoforte recital at the Princes' Hall on Thursday afternoon last week. The most important works in her programme were Beethoven's Sonata in E flat, Op. 31, No. 3, and Schumann's 'Faschingsschwank aus Wien,' which were rendered in the thoughtful, intelligent manner to which we are accustomed in Miss Zimmermann's performances. Nine other composers were repre-

sented, including such old masters as Couperin and Padre Martini. We cannot commend the player for introducing Liszt's transcription of Bach's Fantasia and Fugue in G minor for organ. It is strange that pianists should prefer these perversions to the genuine clavier works of Bach.

'DON GIOVANNI' was performed for the first time this season at Covent Garden on Tuesday evening. On the whole, the rendering was creditable, as, although not one of the characters had a model representative, all were in fairly competent hands. Signor Padilla has only the remains of a fine voice, but he is still a true artist, and bore himself well as the Don. Mdlle. Isidor was rather weak as Donna Anna, but Mdlle. Nordica sang the music of Elvira exceedingly well, and Miss Marie Engle, with her winning appearance and neat method, was acceptable as Zerlina. Signor Ciampi as Leporello was less of a buffoon than usual, and Signor Ravelli sang well as Don Ottavio. Signor Logheder conducted judiciously, and may be thanked for adhering closely to Mozart's score.

AN orchestral concert was given by the Royal College of Music in the new concert-room, Alexandra House, on Thursday evening last week. The room is small, but far more suitable for performances than the theatre in the Albert Hall. The principal items in the programme were Schumann's 'Manfred' Overture, Beethoven's 'Leonora,' No. 1, and Brahms's Symphony in D, No. 2.

MISS ETHEL AND MASTER HAROLD BAUER gave their fourth musical evening at the Portman Rooms, Baker Street, last Tuesday. We have already mentioned these very clever young people in our columns; but each succeeding evening serves to prove the extent of their *répertoire*, and to show that, though little more than children (the young lady being only sixteen, and her brother only thirteen years of age), we have in them not "infant phenomena," but distinctly promising young artists. On Tuesday Miss Bauer, besides taking the piano part of Schumann's quartet, played Chopin's Fantasia, Op. 49, and Joseph Wieniawski's Valse de Concert, not only with the utmost accuracy, but with remarkable taste; while Master Bauer showed his skill on the piano in the great Prelude and Fugue in C sharp minor, from the first book of Bach's 'Forty-eight,' and also played Henry Wieniawski's Polonaise in A for violin, and Beethoven's Romance in F and Bach's Gavotte in E for the same instrument. It would be unreasonable to expect a lad of thirteen to sound the depths of Beethoven's music, or to expect from him such an interpretation as we should look for from Joachim; but it would be unjust not to recognize fully the merit displayed in his performances, which, from a technical point of view, are already marvellous. What is still lacking will doubtless come with years. A most hopeful sign with these young players is their utter lack of affectation or self-consciousness. They evidently love music for its own sake, and we may fairly anticipate for them, if rightly directed, a brilliant future.

THE committee of the Bayreuth Festival announces that the performances will be resumed in July and August of next year. 'Parsifal' and 'Tristan and Isolde' will be repeated, and a third work (it is not yet decided which) will be added.

As an illustration of the enterprise shown by provincial musical societies, we note the programme of the second concert of the Middleborough Musical Union, to be given on the 20th inst. The works to be performed are Stanford's 'Revenge,' Corder's 'Bridal of Triemmain,' Schumann's Symphony in E flat, and a new 'Jubilee Fantasia' by Mr. N. Kilburn, the conductor of the society.

At a concert given last Sunday in the old Gewandhaus at Leipzig, the programme of which



In the next number of the *Ἀρχαιολογικὴ Ἐφημερίς* there will be published a newly discovered valuable inscription, found recently in the course of the excavations on the Acropolis. The words *Αἰσνύλος ἐδίδασκεν*, and the certainty

that the inscription dates from "Ἀρχοντος Φιλοκλέους, go to prove that the first representation of the 'Agamemnon' is here concerned, which, as is well known, took place in this archonship, in the second year of the eightieth Olympiad, the leader of the chorus being Xenokles, the son of Aphidnes, whose name is also recorded on the inscription.

THE cast with which Miss Mary Anderson will revive on the 23rd inst., at the Theatre Royal, Nottingham, Shakspeare's 'The Winter's Tale' includes Mr. Forbes Robertson, Leontes; Mr. Macklin, Polixenes; Mr. Arthur Stirling, Camillo; Mr. A. Lewis, Florizel; Mr. J. G. Taylor, Autolykus; Mrs. Billington, Paulina; and Miss Tilbury, Mopsa. Miss Anderson will double the characters of Hermione and Perdita.

MRS. BERNARD BEERE has returned to London, and is negotiating with a view to obtain a West-End theatre.

AN adaptation by Mr. C. Marsham Rae of 'Die Hexe' of Herr A. Zitzer, produced at Berlin in 1881, will be given at a morning performance at the Princess's on the 26th inst. The heroine will be played by Miss Sophie Eyre, and a second female character will serve for the *début* of Mrs. Rae, the wife of the adapter. The title of the English version is 'The Witch.'

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—E. A. D.—B. W. A.—E. C. K.—E. B.—E. S. B.—J. T.—T. W.—F. M. B.—N. B.—A. V.—received.

R. S.—The whole question was discussed, if we mistake not, some years ago in *Notes and Queries*.  
X. Y. Z.—You should send such a question to *Notes and Queries*.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

Errata.—P. 415, col. 1, l. 34, for "1537" read 1597. P. 452, col. 2, l. 26, for "induction" read *reduction*.

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